





THE SPRINGBOK  
THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL  
OF  
THE ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS



PUBLISHED BY PERMISSION OF  
LIEUTENANT COLONEL J.K. DANGERFIELD, CD  
1 JANUARY 1976 LAHR, GERMANY - VOLUME THIRTEEN



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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|  | <u>PAGE</u> |
|--|-------------|
| The Commanding Officer's Message .....           | 3           |
| The Colonel of the Regiment's Message .....      | 5           |
| Message from the Oberburgermeister of Lahr ..... | 6           |
| The Eckhardt Memorial Plaque .....               | 6           |
| The Allied Regiment .....                        | 8           |
| RCD Gunnery 1975 .....                           | 10          |
| The RCD Nijmegen Team 1975 .....                 | 13          |
| Hohenfels 1975 .....                             | 15          |
| Exercise Grosse Rochade 1975 .....               | 18          |
| Reforger VII 1975 .....                          | 20          |
| Leliefontein 1975 .....                          | 24          |
| Sports in The RCD 1975 .....                     | 27          |
| The RCD Cadet Corps 1975 .....                   | 29          |

### Articles

|  |    |
|--|----|
| "A Letter to the Old Boys" - Capt R.K. Sashaw .....  | 30 |
| Leopard Combat Tank - Lt B.J. Forsyth .....  | 34 |
| Reconnaissance With Helicopters - Lt J.L.A. Doucet .....   | 38 |
| Professionalism - Lt W.R. Allen .....  | 42 |
| A Reminiscence: The Canadian Cavalry Brigade in Action at<br>Moreuil Wood - Capt J.R. McKenzie ..... | 45 |
| A Squadron .....   | 51 |
| B Squadron .....   | 55 |
| C Squadron .....   | 60 |
| HQ Squadron .....  | 65 |
| The Officers' Rest Area .....  | 73 |
| The WO's and Sgt's Rest Area .....   | 75 |
| The Men's Rest Area .....  | 76 |
| The RCD Kit Shop .....   | 77 |
| The Association .....  | 78 |
| ERE Personnel .....  | 84 |
| Obituaries   |    |





LCol J.K. Dangerfield, CD  
Commanding Officer  
The Royal Canadian Dragoons

MESSAGE FROM THE COMMANDING OFFICER

As my predecessor stated some years ago, a commanding officer has the opportunity to say hello in his first Springbok, and good-bye in his second. This is my second.

As I prepare to relinquish command to Lieutenant Colonel Clive Milner, I quite naturally reflect on my tour as commanding officer. My feelings can be summed up in one word - "proud". I am extremely proud of the Regiment and I thank all the powers that be for giving me the opportunity to command it for two all-too-short years.

During this last year the Regiment has not been idle. The RCD spent 29,700 man days in the field in 1975 - the major training being two gun camps, one low level 10 day exercise at Hohenfels, a Brigade FTX, and two divisional exercises each of 10 days duration. The training calendar was chock-full with the rest of the individual training - trades courses, small arms classification, Nijmegen Marches, APC swimming, etc. But we had some fun too!

The 75th anniversary of the engagement at Leliefontein was celebrated in true RCD style. Our celebrations lasted 5 days and we were blessed with many visitors and guests. The parade was (in my humble opinion!) one of the finest seen in this area for years and the men really looked magnificent. It also gave us the opportunity to welcome our new Colonel and his wife.

Our Association is coming on strong now with over 500 members. They had an excellent meeting in Ottawa in November at which myself, the RSM and Colonel Ron Brown were able to attend. It is our privilege to publish the first Association's article in this year's Springbok. One of the real delights for me during my tenure was to receive letters from many of the Association members and "Old Comrades", particularly Major General Churchill Mann.

We had the pleasure of hosting the officers of The Blues and Royals during our gun camp and hope to have many more opportunities to have social and professional exchanges. The Regiment has also carried on very active exchanges with 5/68th Armor Battalion (United States), 12eme Regiment de Cuirassiers (French) and 293 Panzer Battalion (German). These have been very professionally rewarding and good fun.

As the Regiment enters into 1976, with the decision to replace the present Centurion fleet and to increase our tank strength, I am very envious of LCol Milner and the men remaining in the Regiment. They have a real challenge ahead of them to change to the new MBT and still maintain the hectic training and operational schedule. But I am sure it will be a labor of love!

My thanks to my Colonels, General Amy and Colonel Bateman, for all their support, and to you all for a first class effort. My sincere good wishes for future years and God speed.

J.K. Dangerfield  
Lieutenant Colonel  
35th Commanding Officer  
The Royal Canadian Dragoons



Colonel M.H. Baileman CD  
Colonel  
The Royal Canadian Dragoons



## THE COLONEL OF THE REGIMENT'S

### MESSAGE

A number of important things have happened in the Regiment since the Springbok was last published.

Brigadier-General Amy, the Colonel of the Regiment for five years, terminated his appointment last July and is now enjoying his new home and, dare I say it, is in semi-retirement in Mahone Bay, Nova Scotia. He is greatly missed by all of us but I know that his wise counselling and guidance will always be available.

The Government's recent decision, which hopefully will ensure the continuance of our beloved tank, was a most welcome one. But it was a decision which did not come easily and was made only after our many friends, including those in the Combat Arms, went to bat for us. We are especially indebted to General Macdonald our Colonel Commandant and General Amy, who both put in many hours of work convincing the authorities of our armoured requirement.

Elsewhere in this edition there is a contribution from our Regimental Association. The Association, as you know, is just getting underway and it needs the backing of each one of us if it is to become a viable organization capable of providing the support the Regiment may some day need. We are most fortunate in having a good Executive but they can't do it alone and I know will welcome all the help they can get.

Before I became your Colonel, General Amy started discussions with the Governor-General Horse Guards which he hoped would lead to an affiliation of the two Regiments. I can now report that progress has been made and that the idea has received official blessings. We need only to work out, during the next year, acceptable terms for the special relationship to receive formal approval. There is no doubt in my mind that it will be a good thing for both Units. Each will derive considerable benefit from the others' special status and position within the Forces.

Finally, I want to congratulate and thank the Regiment on the way in which all ranks prepared for the 75th Anniversary of Leliefontein. It was a superb effort.

Colonel M.H. Bateman, CD  
Colonel of the Regiment  
The Royal Canadian Dragoons

MESSAGE FROM THE OBERBURGERMEISTER OF LAHR

DR. P. BRUCKER

As in the past years, I again wish to take this opportunity in this year's edition of "The Springbok", to extend the best wishes of the City and the citizens of Lahr to the members of The Royal Canadian Dragoons and their families. We sincerely hope that the stay of our Canadian guests in our City, and in its immediate area, will always be pleasant; and that their many acquaintances with the local inhabitants will lead to a mutual understanding and to further friendly contacts.

Since 1967 many Canadians in Lahr have not only had pleasant experiences and developed new impressions but have also made many good friends; and in many ways have found a second home in our City, to the extent that relations with the City have continued to exist even after their return to Canada. We are grateful for this and in the future shall make every effort to further promote a harmonious co-existence between the peoples of different nations and different languages. At this point I would like to thank all those who will support this effort, and wish our Canadian co-habitants a very prosperous 1976.

THE ECKHARDT MEMORIAL PLAQUE

The Eckhardt Memorial Plaque is awarded annually to the best all-around Junior NCO of the Regiment. All Master Corporals and Corporals in the unit are considered by the selection committee under a strict set of criteria and the winner is presented his award during the Leliefontein celebrations.

The plaque was donated by the Sergeant's Mess in 1952 to honour the memory of L/Cpl R.S. Eckhardt. L/Cpl Eckhardt was a section leader in the Assault Troop of C Squadron. During a route march in Sicily in 1943 a sudden explosion killed 2 officers, 5 troopers and wounded twenty-seven others. L/Cpl Eckhardt, although severely wounded and burned, was the only NCO left in the troop. He sent a runner back to Squadron Headquarters and despite his own injuries he did all that was possible to treat the other wounded. He then ran approximately 3 miles to the nearest First Aid Station for help. Although admitted to hospital L/Cpl Eckhardt died eight days later. For his outstanding courage and devotion to duty L/Cpl Eckhardt was awarded the British Empire Medal posthumously.

The Memorial Plaque is presented annually so that the NCO's of the Regiment can remember the deeds and the devotion to duty of L/Cpl Eckhardt.

M/Cpl Fred Bierhorst is the 1975 winner of the Eckhardt Memorial Plaque.



MCPL F. Bierhorst receives the Eckhardt  
Memorial Plaque from the colonel of the  
regiment.



M/Cpl Bierhorst joined the Canadian Army in April 1965. He completed basic training with the RCR Depot and the RCAC(S) and joined the RCD in Camp Gagetown early 1966. He spent nearly two years with the Regiment until he was posted to LdSH(RC) in NWE. He spent the next three years in Germany. During that time he did nearly every job available in a tank squadron from OR Clerk to tank driver. He returned to Canada with his Regiment in 1970 and went to Calgary. During that period he served a six month tour in Cyprus. M/Cpl Bierhorst was posted back to Europe in 1973 and at that time he joined C Sqn RCD. M/Cpl Bierhorst is currently attending the PL 6A course in CFB Gagetown. He lives with his wife, Audrey, in PMQ's in Lahr.

## THE ALLIED REGIMENT - THE BLUES AND ROYALS

### DIARY OF EVENTS 1975

Sitting in a centrally heated office in Detmold with gale force winds blowing in from Siberia and a thick crust of frost covering the lawns and tarmac of Lothian Barracks, the long summer months of 1975 spent by the Regiment at Windsor become increasingly hard to remember and the varied highlights of the Regiment's last year in England retreat into a memory of fresh early mornings and lazy afternoons when work seemed easy and training and sport were carried out in ideal conditions. It is easy to forget the frustration of never having a complete Regiment in barracks and the constant interruption of internal security work at Heathrow; the increased work load of moving the entire Regiment plus dependants to Germany and of converting to a new series of vehicles; of endless recruiting visits to schools, shows and fetes and of numerous visits of contingents of the ACF, CCF's, recruits, scouts, police, school children and old age pensioners. All of these tasks fell to the Regiment at Combermere and all of them provided a constant backdrop against which our day to day soldiering was carried out.

No particular Squadron scooped the lion's share of work in 1975. A Squadron which as the only armoured car squadron in the Allied Command Europe's mobile force has always had the most glamorous roll of the three, had their usual share of foreign travel. In February and March they took part in Exercise Hardfall in Norway which was a combination of individual training, live firing and a multinational exercise. Here the Scorpions behaved well and a considerable amount of valuable experience was gained by all those who took part.

A Squadron returned to Windsor to find C Squadron in the middle of its Northern Ireland Training prior to another tour at Aldergrove in County Antrim. The Squadron arrived to find the situation relatively unchanged although with the army adopting a generally low profile throughout the province. Those of us that welcomed the Provisional's cease-fire at first glance soon realized

what strength this gave to the greater enemy of boredom. It is much to C Squadron's credit that they completed a successful tour in good spirits and with a high reputation in their area of responsibility.

Meanwhile those elements of the Regiment that remained at Windsor found themselves fully occupied running a TEWT, providing demonstrations at the Royal Tournament, Aldershot Display, and Cardiff Tattoo, and assisting at the Windsor Horse Show.

Probably the most spectacular exercise of the year was Calypso Hop when B Squadron spent the whole of June in Jamaica as guests of the Jamaica Defence Regiment. This exercise which was carried out entirely on foot, proved an interesting and exacting task for the Squadron as well as providing a fund of horrific stories about out of work hours that shocked the rest of the Regiment into jealous silence. While B Squadron were sampling the delights of Montego Bay, the Regiment at Windsor was hosting A Company of the Jamaican Defence Regiment. This exchange worked faultlessly and we were all most impressed by the charm and professionalism of the Company. A comprehensive programme was arranged for them and while the Jamaicans absorbed as much English culture as we could give them, The Blues and Royals absorbed as much Jamaican Rum as they could give us.

On their return from Jamaica, B Sqn were able to start converting to Chieftain while A Squadron prepared for their final exercise as the AMF(L) Squadron. This was Exercise Deep Express, which took place in Turkey in September and was again taken very much in their stride by A Squadron, which was now thoroughly familiar with soldiering on the Southern Flank.

During our last year at Windsor, the Regiment has been visited by a great variety of distinguished guests. Apart from the various senior officers under whose command we came at Windsor, we were visited by the Chief of the General Staff, the Director of the Royal Armoured Corps, and by the Jamaican High Commissioner.

On 4th August Her Majesty The Queen visited the Regiment and spent the day seeing several different aspects of Regimental life and meeting a great many members of the Regiment and their wives and families.

All too quickly the move to Germany was upon us and on September 18th The Blues and Royals advance party arrived in Detmold. The final month saw many sad farewells to the numerous friends both military and civilian, that all ranks of the Regiment had made in Windsor. Final leave was taken and everything packed up and on 15th October our flag was struck for the last time at Combermere Barracks for several years.

Since the Regiment's arrival in Germany, we have not wasted time in getting thoroughly involved in all aspects of BAOR soldiering. Conversion courses have continued at a great rate and at the time of going to press, every member of the Regiment has at least one Chieftain trade and many have two.

All sports are being played and a notable success came within two weeks at the Rhine Army Hunter Trials, where the Regiment virtually swept the board.

The Christmas festivities proved a convenient way of getting the whole Regiment together on frequent occasions and already much of the Regimental feeling that had been hidden at Windsor has started to re-assert itself. The Regiment is found at the beginning of 1976 up to strength, with a full programme and a considerable amount of enthusiasm and expertise poised to start what will hopefully be a highly successful tour as an Armoured Regiment.

### THE REGIMENT THIS YEAR

#### RCD GUNNERY 1975

by Captain T.J. Tanguay

The tank gunnery training of 1975 began with the running of two TSQ 011.05 tank gunnery courses. This was necessary because the annual summer rotation had left many crews without qualified tank gunners. A total of 37 unit personnel passed the Regimental tank gunnery course and the open range firing period.

Prior to the first teaching gun camp the tank squadrons conducted an intensive four week refresher build-up culminating in a written examination, practical weapons handling and IMR testing. C Squadron very wisely ran two separate one week refresher courses emphasizing weapons handling, IA's and stoppages. By running two courses they were able to work around the 'Dog and Ponies', external taskings and ensure everyone was up to scratch.

The teaching gun camp lasted three weeks. Eight tanks were provided by each squadron for use first by B Squadron from 17-26 Feb and then A Squadron from 26 Feb - 6 Mar. All 16 tanks were products of the recent Dutch rebuild programme so spirits were high. Each tank squadron fired 15 crews plus one US exchange crew from the 5/68 Tank Battalion. Despite the short time on the equipment, the US crews fared well. And they did leave their mark. Staff Woodcock had many an A Squadron crewman walking around saying, "At this time...".

Each tank squadron had four days of static shooting, one night static shoot, and two days of battle runs. C Squadron progressed from one day static shooting at stationary and moving targets to night shooting and four days of crew/patrol battle runs. Mistakes were made but many lessons were learned - lessons which would prove invaluable for the next classification/competition gun camp.





Psst The Sarge's fly is open!



Ammo on ammo II ammo on

To start things off on the right foot, A Squadron ran a four day IG standardization course for the Regiment in May. Areas of discrepancy and controversial points were ironed out before the intensive training period ahead.

The aim of the second gun camp of the year was to exercise crews in the firing of more advanced practices including an NBCW serial and to compete for the coveted Regimental gunnery trophies. After thorough training and testing at squadron level, the tank crews rotated through various PO checks on .50 cal, 7.62 coax, mis-fire drill, and practical application of the techniques of shooting in the IMR as part of the Regimental competition. Also, the tanks designated for Hohne underwent an exhaustive inspection by the RGO for operational readiness. The flatcar loading went smooth as usual but the excitement in the air could be felt as A Squadron headed for the Hohne Ranges.

Each tank squadron was organized on a four troop, three tank per troop basis. Each squadron provided six tanks with A Squadron using the equipment 30 Jun - 4 Jul and B Squadron from 7 - 11 Jul. It was planned to fire one day static, one day competition static, one day/night defensive exercise and two days of battle runs for each squadron. However, the extremely hot, dry weather conditions caused innumerable fires, resulting in considerable loss of firing time and drastic changes to the firing programme. Fortunately A Squadron lost only a few hours of range time, but B Squadron lost the equivalent of at least two days despite the change of firing times to 0500 - 1000 hours. C Squadron was affected worst of all. After fast water swimming at Ohr Park the week before, their hopes were high but even the padre's prayers could not affect the weather and the restrictions on firing MG tracer. As a result they were never able to complete the patrol battle run competition. Considering the limitations imposed by the Range Staff because of fires, the results achieved were commendable.

The aim of the tank squadron static firing competition was to stress the proper application of standard gunnery techniques within a time limit. The preparation of crews and organization of the competition range was excellent.

The Challenge Cup for the best crew in the PO checks and static firing went to the crew of C/S 23A commanded by MCpl Bernard with gunner Cpl Ward and loader Cpl Johnson. The Turner Trophy for the best troop in the PO checks and static firing resulted in a tie between C/S 12 commanded by Captain Tanguay with crew commanders WO Berry, Sgt Harvie; and C/S 23 commanded by WO Flannery with crew commanders MCpl Bernard and MCpl Alchorn. The Purdy Trophy for the best overall tank squadron in the PO checks and vehicle inspections was won by B Squadron for the second year straight.

Tank gunnery in 1975 showed a remarkable improvement despite the problems of crew instability, rotation, interruptions in garrison training and the constraints of range fires. This was primarily due to sound knowledge and crew teamwork. Now that the tank is here to stay, gunnery training in 1976 will be attacked with a renewed vigour!

## THE RCD NIJMEGEN TEAM 1975

by Captain R.L. Dill

Each year around the end of April, the Regiment starts training for the Nijmegen Marches, an annual 4 day, 160 km volks-march held in Nijmegen Holland. This year's RCD Nijmegen team got off the ground with the introduction of the 25 km forced march held in May for a Brigade sponsored Sports Tabloid. Thirty aspiring RCD marchers completed the course and came in a respectable second out of six teams entered. A few team members looking at their feet realized that marching wasn't their thing. This, combined with training commitments for some and personal problems for others, narrowed the team down to fourteen by the end of June. Practices were held each morning before work along the ring road. It was soon realized that something more than marching had to be done to keep the mind off the monotony of walking so veteran marchers such as Cpls Don Conrad and Fraser Beebe taught us the favorite marching songs, such as "One Little Blister" and "How I Love Her Scraggly Hair".

Hohne Gun Camp and Ohr Park only slightly hindered practices. After a long day on the ranges or the Weser River, the team or parts of the team could be seen marching back to main camp, again along a Ring Road. Comments from Cpl "Bennie" Paquin such as "This walk sure has a familiar Ring!" and other unprintable puns brought groans from the other marchers.

Back from Hohne, the team was given some much needed time off to practice. Up to now, training as a team had only been sporadic. With one week to go before leaving for Nijmegen, the RCD team got to appreciate some of the Lahr and surrounding area's scenery. Up to 20 miles was marched each day. By this time each person had sorted out for himself what combination of socks, tape, boots and foot powder best suited his feet.

We left by bus on Sunday 13 Jul 75 and arrived in the enormous tented area just outside of Nijmegen. We were to learn later that over 6000 military marchers were participating. Teams were entered from countries such as Britain, the U.S.A., Germany, Holland, Switzerland and Sweden. People could be seen weighing their kit as carefully as gold and some could even be seen pouring sand into their packs to make up the 10 kilogram load needed for the military team entrants.

The next day, opening ceremonies were held in the stadium down town and over 10,000 marchers, civilian and military, attended.

It was early to bed for all but a few, as start times the next morning were at 0500 hrs. Those who did go down town enjoyed the festivities of open air beer tents and bands. Elderly people with Nijmegen medals depicting up to 20 marches could be seen walking spryly along the sidewalks.



Tuesday morning, the team was raring to go at the crack of dawn. Packs and rifles were adjusted as we crossed the start line. We were all impatient to get the first day's march over with.

Although the march is not a competition, a few friendly rivalries developed and we soon realized that we were no match for the U.S. Airborne team who had done nothing but train for three months prior to the marches. We let that team go and watched the more pleasant sights of girls bouncing by and bouncing by...What sore feet?

People lined the streets in each small town we passed. Souvenirs were exchanged and flowers were handed to some of the marchers.

As we trudged back to our tented city, we were glad to see the basins of ice and water for our feet and the cool Canadian beer for our stomachs, all supplied by Cpl Denis Picard, our general duties man. One member from another Canadian team had measured the distance travelled with a pedometer and we found out that we had marched 48 kms. It did not seem so bad when you converted it to 30 miles. For some it was a quick shower and change before going downtown to RV with that special girl at a secret pub, while for others, it was a visit to the friendly M.A. to have blisters drained and tight leg muscles massaged.

The next morning, groans could be heard from sleeping bags as Cpl Picard awoke us to get ready to march. It only took 5 kms for some to get the kinks out and the feet numb enough to enjoy the march. Others took longer. Different pretty girls watching the march or marching themselves helped and before we knew it, day two was over. Forty four kms had been covered. The veterans boosted everyone's confidence by saying that the third day's march was the easiest and then deflated everyone by saying that there were seven hills called the "Seven Sisters" to be mastered as well.

For day three, drizzle started as we crossed the start line but it was a welcomed change from the two previous hot days. We marched alongside a British artillery team and exchanged songs and friendly banter to pass the time and keep our minds off those seven hills. We were into the fourth hill before we realized it; all had forgotten that in a flat Holland a slight rise in the ground is called a hill. A stop was made by the Canadian teams at the Canadian Graesbeck cemetery. Wreaths were layed and a minute silence was observed for those Canadians who had given their lives during the Second World War.

Back once more to our tent with approximately 135 kms under our belts, some of us were already classifying ourselves as veteran marchers and a few more ventured downtown.

By day four, Dutch people seemed to come out of the woodwork as they were packed ten deep for stretches of up to one half of a mile around some of the towns to cheer and encourage the marchers on. Colonel Dangerfield and Major-General McAlpine were at one of

the rest stops, about three quarters of the way along the course, to give moral support to the teams. There was no stopping now. With only five kms to go, all teams formed up in their respective country groups and marched into the center of Nijmegen accompanied by bands. The RCD team led the Canadian contingent (much to the chagrin of the artillery team who thought that the guns should be first!). Sore feet were forgotten and heads were held higher as we marched that last leg into Nijmegen. Everyone was positive that Cpl Neil LaBarre had paid someone the night before as he received two armloads of flowers and many kisses from some pretty Dutch girls.

Once past the reviewing stand, we piled into buses and headed for our camp. Medals were presented to each team member and proudly worn. To everyone it was a great personal challenge completed.

There didn't seem to be many sore feet as everyone showered and ate before getting ready for the "Blister Ball" dance that night.

On the bus back to Lahr the next day, there were a few more who would be nodding their heads wisely next April when new people to Germany would be talking about joining the Nijmegen marches.

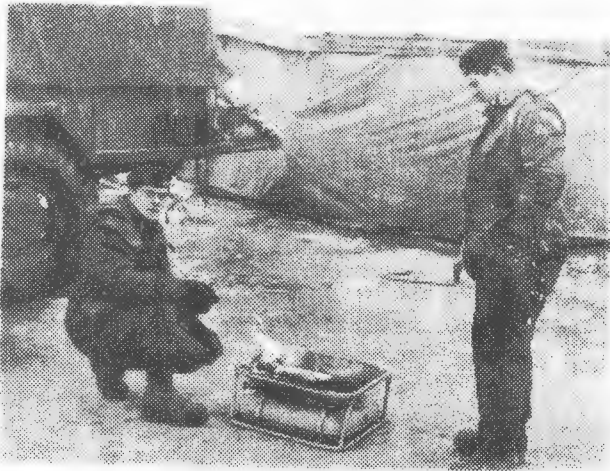
#### HOHENFELS 1975

by Lieutenant J.D. Artibise

Hohenfels, the European training home for the U.S. 7th Army, also becomes home for 4 CMBG each fall. As the only training period for the Brigade complete, it always received early press from all personnel. This year it gained even more importance to The Royal Canadian Dragoons. Without a Munsingen this year, which trains personnel on the crew, troop and squadron level, much had to be accomplished in this two week period. Many new leaders were initiated into their jobs by fire.....or was that rain.

Deploying from the Marg's on the 19th of Aug, the Regiment travelled by both road and rail. HQ Squadron apparently is a little squimish about trains and insisted on travelling by road again. There is a rumor they only wanted to get to visit the churches and museums in Regensburg before the lineups formed. Whatever their reason, they also induced the SSM's with their small parties to leave by road too.

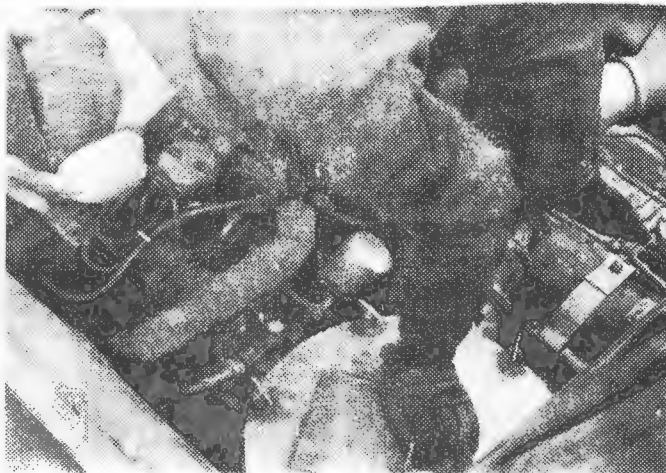
On arrival, it was apparent that HQ Sqn and the SSM's didn't spend all their time visiting, for headquarters was set up and the Sabre Squadrons found shacks, messes, dining-halls and washrooms ready. Unfortunately it seemed the men were always working and had little time for the first three and when they had time for the fourth, it didn't want to work.



You mean, you're not supposed to use diesel?



Psst — It works better if you take the little caps off.



That's it — 8 or 9 inches

Where was C Sqn? Well, it seems that with the help of the railroad they had missed Hohenfels altogether and couldn't seem to find it. Not to be downhearted, they set up in the Holzhiem Forest area and began crew, patrol and troop training.

B Squadron, after collecting in their tanks from broken down flat cars and games of tag, joined A Squadron in 'Home Base' Hohenfels Camp. Training began on the crew/troop level 21 Aug. What followed was extremely hectic. In four days crews had to start at the basics and work up to and into acceptable troops. On top of this, they had to overcome numerous breakdowns that normally had been worked out during Munsingen training in other years.

On 27 Aug the tank troops were off and running (hopefully), with companies from 1 R22eR and 3 Mech Cdo, for combat team training. A most important phase of training which only gave a taste of what it is all about. Sorting out problems still on the troop level as well as in the combat team kept all crew commanders hopping. Many problems had to be sorted out in the minds of commanders later for there was no time to do it again.

On the 29 Aug the CO was ready to put us through our paces in a RCD Battle Group Exercise called "Turnbull's Horse", 30 - 31 Aug. It was to practice ALL phases of war. Everybody, including C Sqn, was to join in the fun. Three-niner had to collect his troops out of the towns and gasthof's around Hohenfels and bring them in.

In the fog, the exercise got off to a slow start with still no sign of C Sqn. Suddenly contact was made. C Sqn was acting as enemy of all things. Well, the tankers determined to give them a hard time for all the fun they had been having in the RMA, fearlessly pushed them back to the borders of the training area. Unfortunately during the night those little Lynx's grew into "T-62's" and tactics had to change. Suffering numerous chemical attacks, mixed with rain, the squadron combat teams drew back. But were they worried? No way. Sure enough the enemy was lured into a killing zone and presto, the end of the exercise.

C Sqn, being a little 'put out' by the result, decided not to hang around with the sabre squadrons anymore. They departed for a rigorous three day exercise in the RMA. A and B Squadrons, working for the "Vandoo's" and 3 Mech Cdo's respectively, prepared and fought another battle. This time however, they were in Infantry heavy battle groups. The pace was slower, the weather better, but the training valuable.

Four September and it was time to clear Hohenfels and move into the Brigade exercise concentration areas. As usual, training time had been short but it had been very valuable. The Regiment was ready to tackle the "Big Exercises" and the "Big Enemy".

## EXERCISE GROSSE ROCHADE 1975

by Lieutenant M.W. Appleton

The year 1975 is the year where we had yet another bridge to cross. Although the bridges varied in shape and size, the common factor was "assault river crossing" and ex Grosse Rochade was no exception. After 4 CMBG discovered the intricacies of the Water Zone concept in Ex Regensprung, 9 - 11 Sep, they were given the opportunity to perfect the operation during Ex Grosse Rochade, 15 - 19 Sep, complements of II German Corps.

The exercise has been heralded as the largest conducted by the German Army in the past twenty years and included no fewer than 75,000 troops from Germany, the United States and France, as well as 4 CMBG. However, the variety of nations was easily surpassed by the variety of vehicles found on the battlefield.

Startex found the Regiment leaguered near Regen in picturesque Bavaria. Capt Terry Tanguay "enlightened" everyone on the order of battle of the combatants. The Blue force was comprised of 10 Panzer Div and 1 LL Div, with an American brigade attached. The Blue recce organization was augmented by a French recce regiment with their EBR 75's. The Red force included 4 Jager Div and 4 CMBG. The briefing was so thorough that the only question was, "How many Leopards?!".

Although the exercise officially started at noon on 15 Sep, the only element of the Regiment to join the battle was C Squadron and then only in the wee hours of the morning of 16 Sep. Third troop leaped into action at this time to answer a search and rescue call for Brigade HQ. The remainder of the Regiment was not unleashed until the evening of 16 Sep, when hides were occupied about 10 km north of the mighty Danube River in preparation for the big push. Sep 17 brought film crews and Canada's ambassador to NATO and little else until late afternoon when orders were, at last, received. The Regiment was instantaneously regrouped to form an armoured-heavy battle group with 3 combat teams; these being A Squadron, commanded by Major Bob Caldwell, B Squadron commanded by Major Gerry MacLean, and C Company of 3 Mech Cdo, commanded by Major Charlie Jurek.

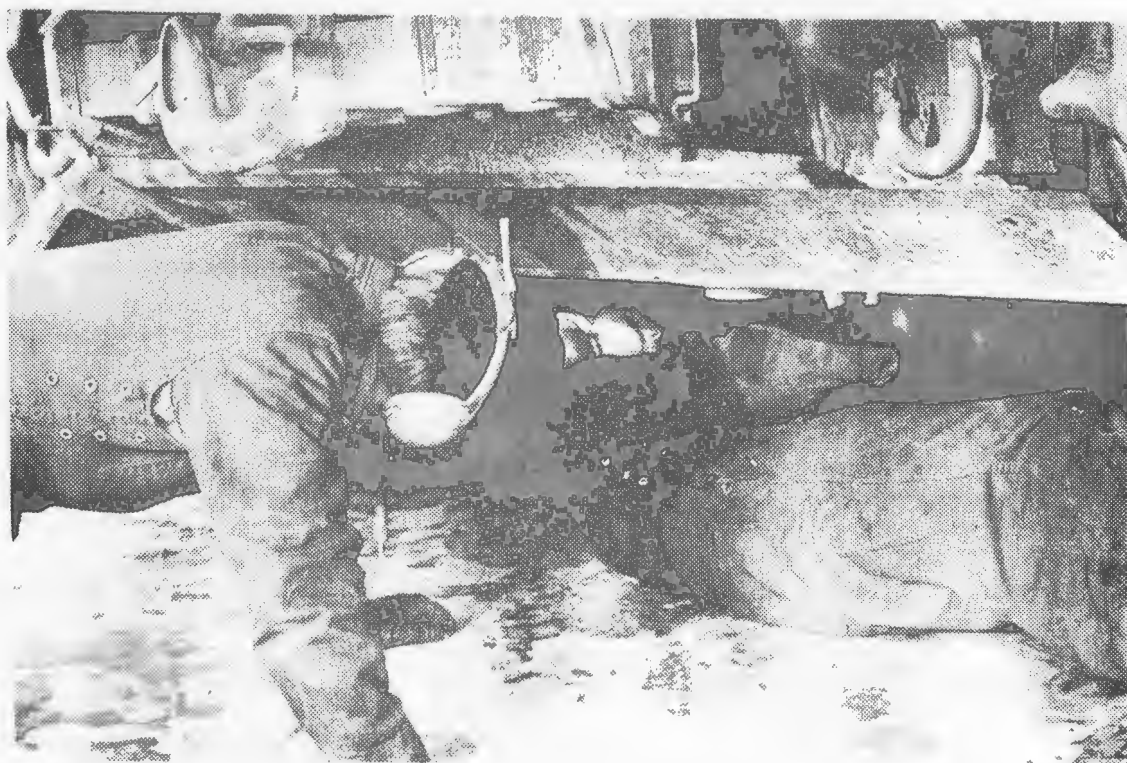
H-hr was during the night of 17/18 Sep and the Regiment was part of the assault with the help of II German Corps engineers who supplied the bridge. Soon the combat teams were on the "Blue" side of the Danube and the advance began at first light on 18 Sep. As the fighting was reaching a high emotional pitch, C Squadron busied themselves by sending OP reports through the Bundes telephone system and HQ Squadron ate the fresh rations.

The day of the advance was eventful for everyone. The RCD battle group advanced to the southwest so quickly that the troops ran out of trace several times and almost out of gas later in the evening. Nevertheless, the Blue force was on the run and we kept red-hot pursuit. Along with the resupply came C Squadron, who





Here w go round



It's looking WHAT!

deployed into a screen late in the evening to keep tabs on the Blue force and to determine from which direction the inevitable counter attack would come. Meanwhile, HQ Sqn was instructing the German Army on how a helicopter resupply should be done.

About noon on 18 Sep, 500 cans of gas were helidropped to HQ Squadron as Sgt Baillie quickly became the star of this semi-Hollywood production. WO Gatowski, while dodging the camera crews, staff college spectators and others, unleashed Regimental transport and collected the goods in a mere 17 minutes, only two minutes short of the German Army's record time. Once Major Daryl Dean brought their boots back to the grass, he moved the Regimental echelon across the Danube just in time for "chicken little to see the sky fall".

Sep 19 is a day that will be remembered for some time. This was the day that we found how many Leopards the IO told us to expect. This was the day of the race between Capt "Cat" Watson and a Leopard AVLB. This was the day of the western-style shoot-out between Lt Cam Diggon and a Blue force Panzer. For this was the day of the counter attack.

The Blue force began their move on that fateful day by using the cover of darkness to manoeuvre around the Brigade's left flank. At dawn, the thrust came and by mid-morning 10 Panzer Div was descending upon 4 CMBG in earnest. A quick withdrawal was required and the Regiment began to move, but not without taking its toll. Lt Eric Borylo moved his troop from the low ground to positions flanking a Panzer company. Capt Gray Sangster confiscated 22C and held off another Panzer company from the high ground. Lt Brian Forsyth and Lt John Russell withstood a battalion attack as First and Second Troops of A Squadron established an impressive five-to-one kill ratio.

Alas, there were too many and as First Troop B Squadron was valiantly engaging two Panzer companies to the front and another approached from behind, ceasefire was called. The remains of the battleweary Regiment leaguered and awaited the train to Lahr.

Grosse Rochade proved to be an interesting and rewarding exercise. It was undoubtedly the climax of this year's Hohenfels training period and it was here that the Regiment, squadrons and troops peaked. And this is how it should be.

#### REFORGER VII 1975

by Captain C.H. Watson

Once again this year, the Regiment deployed in support of the American Forces on a Reforger Flyover Exercise, 9 - 23 Oct. Unlike last year, we found ourselves on the side of the "good guys" or BLUE FORCES, with the overall mission of protecting our soil

against an anticipated attack by the RED FORCES. Throughout the exercise period, the Regiment's tasks were numerous and varied as the tactical situation unfolded. In general, C Sqn was under operational control of either 2 Armored Cavalry Regiment (2 ACR) or 4 CMBG whereas A and B Sqn supported 1 R22eR and 3 Mech Cdo respectively with a half squadron each. The Commanding Officer, LCol J.K. Dangerfield, formed the third battle group of 4 CMBG with the remaining half squadrons as well as infantry support from the battalions. The RCD version of REFORGER VII will therefore be told by squadron as seen by the troop leaders who once again lived through it. The saga of C Squadron will take preference over A and B Sqns for two reasons. The first being that it deployed three days earlier and the second being the author was a member of that Squadron.

#### C Squadron - by the author

The squadron left Lahr 9 Oct for our concentration area near the Bavarian town of Gramschatz. We were under operational control of 2 ACR and to be more specific, the 1st of the 1st Cavalry. Our overall mission was to provide early warning for the 2 ACR covering force within our boundaries. To assist us, the OC, Maj Addy, had C Tp (from the 1st of the 1st) under command. The first couple of days proved to be somewhat frustrating for all ranks.

Because of the early deployment, (three days ahead of most of 4 CMBG) all ranks fully expected to be tasked immediately and more or less move from the railhead to the concentration area and then directly into screening positions. This was not to be. With the exception of OP recces and minor patrolling tasks, the squadron remained in its concentration area (an area with an over abundance of trees) for the next three days. Meanwhile, the enemy was still moving east through us to deploy on their side "of the border" in preparation to attack us. It was during this time that the squadron was introduced to and learned American radio voice procedure complete with accent. We finally moved into our pre-recced OP positions the afternoon of 12 Oct. The enemy advance began the morning of the 13th.

It soon became evident that the main thrust in the squadron area was an infantry advance supported by Sheridans along our northern and southern flanks. Throughout the day, the squadron followed enemy activity rearwards from OP to OP. After swimming the Mains River (notionally), we broke contact, moved through the main covering force blocking positions, and concentrated for rest and resupply. The rest lasted as long as the resupply and all three troops redeployed into a new screen approximately 40 kilometers south and west of our initial positions. We remained there until coming under operational control 4 CMBG 15 Oct 75.

The period 15 - 18 Oct found the Squadron checking friendly forces through various contact points and providing early warning on the Brigade northern flank. It was during this time that all ranks "fought a major battle" attempting to rid themselves of American accents. The OC lost. The only two major encounters

with enemy forces during this time period were carried out by squadron headquarters, who fended off an enemy infantry attack, and Second Troop, who were totally surrounded but undetected by enemy. The squadron pulled back for well deserved R & R the night 18/19 Oct. This ended the defence and withdrawal phases of war for the squadron.

Battle procedure began around noon 19 Oct with all three troops advancing across the start line at 2200 hours. Resistance was non existent till we closed up to the Tauber River approximately 25 kilometers east of the start line. All bridges within our boundaries had been blown along this obstacle with the exception of a railroad bridge found by First Troop. The entire squadron quickly crossed the rail bridge, catching the defending forces somewhat unprepared and quite perturbed. Second and Third Troops ended up in main enemy battle positions which tended to retard their advance. First Troop, moving on the north flank, had few problems and by first light was 25 kilometers east of the Tauber River. By midday 20 Oct, Second Troop had closed up. Third Troop by this time had been detached to The RCD battle group to perform close recce ahead of that organization.

First and Second Troops remained in these positions until Oct 21 reporting enemy that were withdrawing through us and ahead of the Brigade battle groups. We again advanced the night of 21 Oct. Cease fire on 23 Oct found us again behind enemy lines observing his rear.

#### A Squadron - by Lt J.D. Artibise

For Reforger, A Squadron was split into two groups. First and Second Troops under the OC, Major Caldwell, (C/S 1) left Lahr Oct 11 on a train with B Squadron and moved directly into a hide after unloading. Third and Fourth Troops under the 2IC, Captain Cuthbertson, (C/S 1B) left on their own train but upon arrival in the area "visited" the rest of the squadron in their hide for a night. They then moved out into their own hide-cum-battle position in the 1 R22eR sector, coming under command of that unit. From the 13th to the 17th we hid and hid and hid in our woods. The troop leaders, however, did get to see a bit of the outside world while on recces but the men developed bush fever. By the 17th most were digging out sunglasses to ensure they would not be blinded by the light when they emerged.

Finally, on Friday 17 Oct, things started to happen. The 1B group was readied and just as it emerged from the woodline a jet fell from the sky and exploded right in front of them. Assisting with the cordon operations, they missed the next part of the battle and finally were pulled back into another hide.

Meanwhile that same night the OC with First and Second Troops fought throughout the night (in dense fog) countering an enemy penetration. Even though we had to send the LO out to the nearest town to ascertain our position, we were very successful and drove the enemy back to their side of the river.

Both our groups were then relieved in place and moved back to hides in depth. The 20th of Oct saw the commencement of the BLUE FORCES advance. The 1B group supporting the 1 R22eR assault river crossing had their first taste of battle. After moving across the Tauber River, the troops each went to different 1 R22eR companies. Used as spearheads, the advance continued with numerous battles resulting in high kill ratios and steady movement forward.

Early Tuesday morning First and Second Troops moved forward to take over the lead from the 3 Mech Cdos. They quickly got right into the thick of the battle. A right flanking attack soon after crossing the Tauber River resulted in a close battle but success was finally wrought, pushing the enemy back.

Heavy fighting continued up till cease fire 23 Oct with the enemy continually withdrawing against our advance. Ceasefire found the two squadron groups still quite separate and with different train timings for the return trip.

B Squadron - by Lts M.W. Appleton and E.D. Borylo

It was a sunny Saturday on 11 Oct as we bid farewell to wives and lovers and loaded the tanks on the train. We have submitted the fact that the train left Lahr and arrived in Walldurn (our destination) one-half hour early to the Guinness Book of Records. This was a first for the Bundesbahn. The only event on the train was that the MO got sick.

We off-loaded in Walldurn during the wee hours 12 Oct and moved to a hide. Since the battle was raging well ahead of our position, battle procedure was fast and furious. The OC, Major Gerry MacLean, deployed the squadron with First Troop forward and Second Troop in defence of SHQ. A platoon from 1 R22eR joined the squadron and was immediately dispatched to First Troop. The battle positions were established and harbour routine was perfected, which gave Lts Appleton and Borylo time, when not doing recces, to visit their troops. Although we began to think we were in C Sqn, the endless recces did prove invaluable when the time came. Everyone began wondering when the time would come. Eventually we wondered if the time would come at all.

Alas, the time came at 2000 hours 17 Oct. An OC's O group was in progress with yet another contingency plan when the CO issued radio orders ending with a "move now out". The scramble was on as troop leaders sped back to their troops. Our orders were to mount a counter attack that night. We advanced a long way forward and prepared to strike. It was not our fault no one fired a shot in anger. However our presence was obviously felt since we won. We rumbled back to our former positions just in time to leave again. Relief in place was completed with elements of 2 ACR and we moved back to depth positions in preparation for the big push.

The advance began at midnight on the night of 19/20 Oct. The first phase was the long approach march which lasted until first light as we closed up the Tauber River. Once across the battle began within one kilometer of the bridge. During this

battle, Lt Appleton's tank had a serious accident after going into "Mexican" and almost destroyed a whole village by itself. Luckily the tank came to rest before hitting the village, but helicopter Medivac was necessary. After the helicopter left, we continued on day and night and day and night and.... The enemy slept while we prowled around in the dark and fog continuing our advance. There were many surprised faces as they awoke Tuesday morning to find themselves surrounded and captured.

At infrequent intervals the distorted voice of 2B (Capt. Sangster's group) could be heard over the net. He was off some where on the map ramrodding Third and Fourth Troops with 3 Mech Cdo. It is still a mystery how they received rations and fuel.

Maj MacLean (now known as "wrong net MacLean") was at his best as the heat of battle increased. He read back our Contact Reports, meant for the Regimental net, to the letter and proceeded to give squadron orders to the CO on his net.

The advance continued. Combining with half of A Sqn and a company of Infantry, we defeated an enemy tank battalion then withdrew during a foggy first light before they could regroup and come back at us. Using the fog and a great trade of six trucks for a minefield, we managed to outflank the enemy. We then came upon a tank company supported by infantry which we annihilated at a range of 30 meters in the fog. As the fog lifted, we discovered they were not enemy but our own friendly Sheridans with sleeping crews. Cease fire came with A and B Squadrons facing each other but unsure of each others identity. Luckily the fog lifted just then and visual recognition was possible. We moved to the railhead in preparation for the ride home.

#### Concluding comments

Overall, Reforger VII was a rewarding experience for all ranks. Valuable training experience was gained, especially in regards to liaison and co-operation with other NATO Forces. All trains arrived back in Lahf safely with all ranks looking forward to the long weekend ahead of them. Reforger VII had ended for 1975.

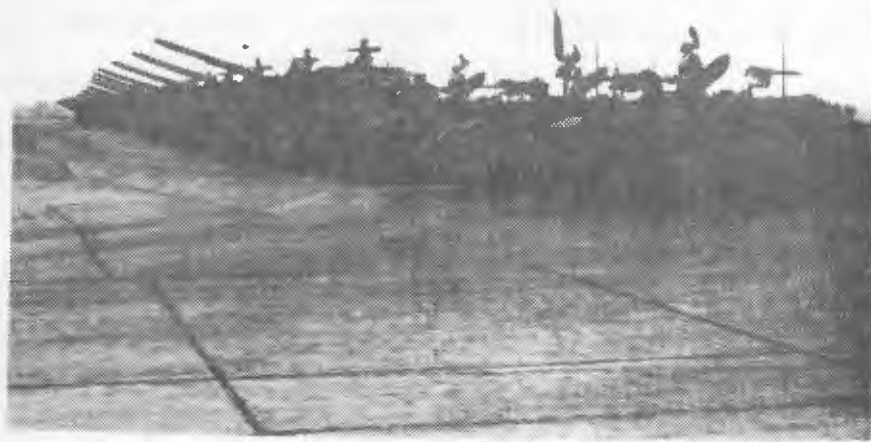
#### LELIEFONTEIN 1975

by Captain R.K. Sashaw

The Engagement at Leliefontein is one of the most noteworthy actions in the history of The Royal Canadian Dragoons. A minor skirmish against Boer troops, fought on 7 November 1900 it produced, in one morning, three Victoria Crosses for the Regiment. It also firmly established Canadian troops as competent and professional soldiers.

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Le stade pour l'ATHLÉTISME 75



Col Batem in presentation of Zoukery trophies

The winners of the Victoria Crosses, Lieutenant HZC Cockburn, Lieutenant REW Turner and Sergeant EJ Holland, all survived. As recipients of the highest award a member of the Canadian Forces can receive, these men are remembered with great pride by the Regiment.

In 1975, the Regiment celebrated the 75th Anniversary of Leliefontein and devoted five days to the celebrations. The planning had started in 1974 as the Regiment was cleaning up from the last celebrations. This year's festivities demanded long and hard hours to prepare, having arrived back from Reforger a short ten days prior to the celebrations.

This year's guests came from Canada, England, Germany and France. Representatives from our allied units also attended; they were the 12<sup>e</sup> Regiment de Cuirassiers, the 5th Battalion 68th Armour and The Blues and Royals. In addition, music for the parade and mess dinners were provided by the Regimental Band of the 17/21 Lancers, stationed in Fallingbommel.

The week started off in fine fashion, with a Regimental Sports Afternoon followed by an All Ranks Smoker in the evening. The Regiment was surprised by Headquarters Squadron, who managed to win the sports trophy. We are all now wondering about what went on in all of these OC's inspections and parades they seem to have! The Smoker saw each squadron present a skit. B Squadron managed to sneak off with top honours in this event. Under the direction of Mouthy Mueller, the cast of "Sweetie Pie" Ritchie, "Coochie" Cucinelli, "Muddled" Murdoch, "Beans" Biener, "Duh" Whyte and "Brains" Butler managed to arrange and awe the audience with their keen knowledge of Regimental history.

Following the Smoker, the next two evenings were taken up by the officers and senior NCOs Mixed Formal Dinners. These were enjoyed by all and prepared the officers and NCOs for the formal parade on Saturday morning, 8 November. Both of these dinners were outstanding successes. One of the main reasons, other than the excellent meal, was the presence of the 17/21 Lancers band, which provided excellent music and entertainment.

As always, Leliefontein ceremonies were centered around the formal parade. The format this year began with the arrival of the Reviewing Officer, Colonel M.H. Bateman, the Colonel of the Regiment. This was Colonel Bateman's first official function as the Colonel of the Regiment and it was very enjoyable for all of us. What better way to start off in a new appointment and renew old friendships and to make new ones than as the guest of honour for a week of fun and celebrations. After the inspection, a Memorial Drumhead Service for fallen comrades was held. Colonel Bateman then presented various trophies to members of the unit. This year two Leliefontein awards went to MCpl Prendergast and Sergeant Regular, as the best Corporal and Master Corporal in the Armour Branch. WO Rutledge was not available to receive his trophy as the best Sergeant in the Branch. The Regimental Gunnery Trophies went to B Squadron (best squadron), Second Troop A Sqn and Third Troop B Sqn (tied for best troop) and to MCpl Bernard,

.../27

Cpl Johnson, Cpl Ward and Cpl Kelly as the best crew. The Eckhardt Memorial Trophy was won by MCpl Bierhorst as the best corporal in the Unit. Following the presentations, Colonel Bateman addressed the Regiment, during which he praised their effort in producing a first class parade. He closed his speech by reading messages of congratulations from the Minister of Defence, the Chief of Defence Staff and from BGen Belzile, the Brigade Commander.

The Regiment then marched past and concluded the parade with a mounted roll past and a feu-de-joie by the tanks. The roll past featured the tracked vehicles of the three sabre squadrons and the light tracks of RHQ and Headquarters Squadron. The afternoon was spent indoors with post parade receptions in the respective messes or rest areas. These were well attended and the members of the unit entertained our guests in a truly Regimental atmosphere.

The evening was spent in the relaxed atmosphere of a Regimental All Ranks Dance. The turnout was excellent and reflected the spirit of the occasion.

The week of celebrations was finished by a farewell Champagne Brunch in the Black Forest Officers' Mess where we bid goodbye to Colonel Bateman and his wife and the other guests until next year.

The Seventy-Fifth Anniversary was a splendid success, brought about by the hard work of all members of the Regiment and the enthusiasm displayed by all in ensuring that our guests and, of course, ourselves had lots of fun and entertainment.

### SPORTS IN THE RCD 1975

by Master Warrant Officer R.C. Thody

#### Regimental Sports

1975 was a good year for the Regimental teams and the spectators who loyally followed them. The two major sports, hockey and fastball, attracted the most attention and the players came through with the first place silverware.

The RCD Cougars hockey team started the year off with their domination of the CFE Intermediate League. They finished the season in first place and went on to win the playoffs. This team had no superstar but worked together as a well organized spirited unit. Cpl Ray Gaudet was selected the Cougar's MVP for the 74/75 season.

The fastball team maintained the winning form and won the Base "B" League Championships. Strong play by Cpl Doug Howlett and effective captaining from Cpl Marv Winchester contributed to the team's success and good fan support throughout the season.

A "well done" is deserved by our two winning Regimental teams.

At press time the RCD Volleyball team was starting to play winning ball. Under the trim guidance of Sgt Bill Ford, the team entered a Christmas tournament and surprised everyone with a second place finish.

The Regimental Broomballers enjoyed a good 74/75 season without collecting any hardware. They have changed managers for 75/76 (which on civie street would mean that MWO "Snowflake" MacAdams was fired). The team represented the unit well in 74/75 and should do well in 75/76. Cpl Pick Picard is the team captain and a sharpshooter at press time.

As always, the Basketballers in the Regiment are having difficulty drawing spectators. The coach, Lt Mike Appleton, is hoping that fan support will improve as the team wins in the 75/76 season.

Our Soccer team experienced a season of broken legs and pulled muscles. Nonetheless they played an entertaining, winning brand of soccer that attracted a fair amount of fan interest. They did not win any silverware in 75 but perhaps next year!

#### Squadron Sports

In Inter Squadron sports 75 there was a fair split with no one squadron dominating the sports scene.

The year started with A vs C in the hockey finals. The tankers came out on the long end of a 7 to 4 score after a hard fought, emotion-packed contest. The best team won.

Volleyball finals saw B Squadron against C. The "sneakers and peekers", sparked by Cpl Ken Kershaw's fine play, won two games to one.

The fastball season was thoroughly enjoyed by participants and spectators alike. Certain games saw one team win by as much as three unconverted touchdowns, but the enthusiasm for the game was ever present - even in defeat. In the finals HQ Sqn Supporters (not necessarily Jocks) soundly beat A Sqn. For his value to the HQ Sqn season, MCpl Rathwell was selected League MVP.

#### Special Activities

In 1975, HQ 4 CMBG organized and conducted a Tabloid Sports Day, which proved to be good fun. The day also showed other units that the RCD, although much weaker numbers wise, was a unit to be reckoned with. Jimmie "The Greek" Snider of Las Vegas had handicapped the units and laid odds that the Infantry Battalions (600 + strong) followed by the Gunners would run away from the RCD and dominate the fifteen events. Not so Jimmie! Good team work and greater enthusiasm by all members of the Unit gave us a strong second place finish, only two points back of 1 R22eR. From jerry can races to tug-of-war to parlauf races to 50 men in the 1½ mile run to the 20 man 25 km march, the unit put forth a 100% effort, which just fell short. Oh well, next year!

The Regimental Birthday is celebrated in the spring with a series of athletic endeavours. The most prestigious of the events are the tugs-of-war and the pentathalon competitions. A Sqn lead by the RCD Jock - Capt Tex Tanguay - won the pentathalon, with C, HQ and B following in order. The heavy tug-of-war went to A Sqn, while C Sqn took the light.

The final bit of competitive activity of 1975 was the Leliefontein Sports Afternoon. HQ Sqn was the overall "Champion" after volleyball, swimming, floor hockey and bowling games were played. The afternoon was capped off with a full chain of command race which held everyone on the edge of their seats until C Sqn won.

1975 has been a full year for the athletes and spectators.

### THE ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS' CADET CORPS 1975

by Captain R.L. Dill

The 74 - 75 training year ended in May 75 for # 2596 RCD Cadet Corps with a parade held in the North Marguerite with BGen C.H. Belzile as inspecting officer.

In July and August 1975, all the cadets went to various summer cadet courses held at Ipperwash, Ontario. The success of the training done during the year was evident as Cadet Corporal Paul Hope from the RCD Cadet Corps won the Governor General's Silver Medal as the top cadet of the 6 week course. He was also chosen as the parade RSM for the final parade of the summer camp.

The 75 - 76 training year started in September without the aid of The RCD, who were training in Hohenfels and Reforger. Mr. J.G. Costello of the base Personnel Support Branch volunteered to be the new commanding officer of The RCD Cadet Corps. He ensured that the renovations on the new cadet facilities in B11 at the Caserne were completed, and as a result the cadets got a new QM room, a lounge, office rooms and three permanent classrooms. The cadets paraded in the mini-gym each Thursday night. Cadet Lieutenant Peter Atkinson came back for another year to lead the Corps, which had increased in size to 40 cadets. British Army sweaters were purchased for the cadets as a more functional dress for classrooms and field exercises. The battledress uniforms will now be used only for special parades and activities, such as when the cadets acted as ushers during the RCD Leliefontein parade in November.

A one day exercise was held in November in the Langenhard training area. Here the cadets were given the opportunity to apply skills such as fieldcraft, map using and leadership. A Christmas party ended the first phase of the cadet year.

After a break for Christmas and New Years, plans for 1976 include a two day cultural trip to London in February, a weekend exercise in March and the sending of a 5 man rifle team to Canada in April. These activities will be concluded with another final parade in May 76.

## ARTICLES

### EDITOR'S NOTE:

It has been a practice during recent editions of the Regimental Journal, to include a section devoted to the discussion of several contentious aspects of our profession. These articles have been very well received and, as a result of the favourable comments, some members of the Regiment have once again submitted articles. They touch on a variety of subjects and all should be of interest to us as professionals.

It is hoped that all the articles are thought provoking and form the basis for healthy discussion. Personnel no longer serving at the Regiment are highly encouraged to comment on these or any other timely subjects with a view towards contributing to next year's Journal.

### "A LETTER TO THE OLD BOYS"

by Captain R.K. Sashaw

"Junior officers just aren't like they used to be. Things sure were different when I was a Lieutenant."

For some time now I have read articles or listened in the mess to a group of officers who call themselves "old fashioned" repeat these themes over and over. Their ranks have ranged from captain through to senior general officers. Their complaints have covered changes in attitude, job knowledge, accepting customs and traditions and just plain old stupidity.

Well for you "old fashioned" types, I would like to disagree and give you some food for thought. My points concern mainly the combat arms and my own experience in the Armoured Branch.

The supposed lack of job knowledge is often heard in the mess when comparisons of the "old days" and the new army are discussed. However, has anyone considered that the junior officer graduating from his basic training has had to learn a lot more in not much more time than his predecessors? The armoured officer, for example, must be educated in more types of vehicles than before, a larger family of communications systems, tank operations (including the mechanized operations implicit with tank tactics), recce operations (including



co-operation with helicopters), IS and ACP operations. He does have as good a basic knowledge as possible considering the material and time to learn it. Nobody realizes more than the junior officer how much more still has to be learned. Of course it is his responsibility to learn on his own but it is the responsibility of all his superiors and the more experienced officers (not just his CO and OC) in a unit, to ensure that he expands his knowledge. A great deal of what must still be learned comes from experience, working with and observing both his superiors and subordinates. Some of it can be learned from self-study programs, but most of it must now be taught. This requirement is necessary because our time spent on field exercises and training ourselves is rapidly decreasing. More and more of what was learned by experience must be taught or given to the junior officer by his superiors. Self study programmes such as the OPDP exams are a positive step, but they are designed for all classifications and barely touch upon what a combat arms officer requires in his profession. The poor management and control of this system detracts from the importance of this program. The lack of study material and the late arrival of exams belies the concern senior officers express on the importance of the OPD Program. What can be done to educate junior officers other than OPDP? First of all, superiors should set a proper example. Secondly, junior officers should be given assignments designed for improving communications skills and incorporating useful training. These can be written appreciations, essays on such things as comparing missiles and tanks as anti-tank weapons and problems similar to those given in TEWTs. The possibilities are almost unlimited. The furthering of a junior officer's education is the responsibility of all of his more senior officers. They must ask themselves if they are making a conscious effort to ensure this occurs.

The dedication of young officers is always in discussion since it has been the subject of many studies recently. The problem of retaining young officers in the Forces is well known. The young officer joining the combat arms is a lot more dedicated to the military than people think. He has joined the military in an age when the profession of arms is not respected by his own generation. He has accepted military values, such as courage, dedication to others and professionalism, that civilians consider outmoded or foolish. The present training system does not encourage a young officer (especially if he has a degree) to join the combat arms. The fact that a young officer has rejected the environment of taking the easy way out to become a turret head, gravel crusher or gunner is another sign of his willingness to meet the challenge of the combat arms. This social environment is greatly different from the one that older officers experienced several years ago when they joined. The combat arms does not make sufficient effort to retain its own officers. The combat arms must take a serious look at encouraging young officers (most of whom have degrees) to do their "thing", meet the challenges and, above all, continue to educate himself instead of becoming stagnant. It is extremely difficult to comprehend the present situation of providing career courses to educate junior officers. The number of officers joining is increasing while the number of advanced or career courses or foreign

postings is diminishing. (CFJCSC(L) for example has a far higher percentage of support trades than armour officers and their percentage of non-combat arms students is almost the same as combat arms. This is on a course designed primarily for the operational officers - combat arms - of the land environment.) If we cannot overcome this problem of failing to provide sufficient courses to educate young officers and keep up his interest and dedication, then we will rapidly lose him to something that will.

The young officer and his acknowledgement of customs and traditions, the paying of compliments and his performance in the messes is a continual sore point with the "old fashioned" group. Well, once again the question is "What has been done about it?". Within your battalion or regiment, when did the Adjutant or Senior subie last sit down with all the new officers and brief them on the do's and don'ts? The first should have occurred as soon as they arrived. Does your unit have a Junior Officers' Handbook to explain customs and traditions? This sort of thing sounds foolish to many but it is a basic requirement, especially for the armoured corps where a junior officer can easily spend his first several years in two or three different units. He needs to know what is different in the way of customs and the new officer must learn them so that he can ensure that customs and traditions are continued. The loss of Regimental messes and their associated mess life is a major factor in the loss of these traditions. This can be overcome, to a certain extent, through such activities as regimental gatherings, dining ins/mess dinners and luncheons. They are expensive but we get a good wage and it does help the young officer to join the "Regimental Family". This is one area that the "system" is at fault in training the young officer. It is not the fault of CFOCS but our own CAS. For years we have recognized the shortcomings of CFOCS in training young officers for the combat arms but we have done little about it. Our own school is the ideal place to finish what CFOCS started. The examples set by many officers at CAS are not as high as they should be. Many times, both as a cadet and later posted to Gagetown, I remarked upon many CAS officers whose examples of dress and deportment were well below those to be expected from personnel entrusted with training young officers. How often has a young officer candidate's question been answered with "It's not your job to understand it, just do it" or "I had to do it as a cadet and so will you" or words to that effect? Whether the question seemed foolish or not, he deserves a proper answer. As a cadet in Borden, I was invited to a training mess dinner at the Logistics (RCASC) School. They recognized the shortfalls of CFOCS and the requirement to foster an esprit-de-corps and yet this never happened at CAS in spite of the fact that the total CAS strength was almost half of the Log School and that this could have been further divided into three obvious branches. CAS is the obvious place to introduce the future junior officer to the life and customs of Regimental duty.

The management of subordinates has changed and the problem of the young officer and the taking care of his men is another area that "old fashioned" types grasp and emphasize when discussing the "new" group. One must understand that the young officer has entered the Forces when morale is low. Our personnel are sufficiently

trained but they are working with outmoded equipment and in conditions of insufficient material and manpower and longer working hours. Manpower has decreased but the workload has increased and the young officer finds it extremely difficult to care for his own men when they are consistently dispersed and split on administration tasks. Supposedly all personnel administration is handled by the mysterious organization called the "Base", which is not capable of supporting a field unit and which can baffle a CO let alone a young officer. The new officer is given the responsibility but not the tools to do the job. He fights an almost continual battle with the "system" and must make it work. It is little wonder that CO's bemoan the fact that young subalterns end up acting as more of a referral agency for all the base sections rather than solving the problem within the unit. This system is set up so that it circumvents the chain of command and the young officer is continually struggling to find out what is happening to his men. This system is not of his choosing but was forced upon the Forces and was supported by some very senior combat arms officers. The new officers are being trained in this "green" system where the prevailing idea on learning leadership and the care of men and anything else a young officer needs to know, seems to be the issue of CFP 195 (General Service Knowledge) and CFP 131 (The Professional Officer). The "Base" system has resulted in more, rather than less, administrative problems, with the young officer spending his time dealing with such problems as pay offices and Base quartermasters who refuse to help a soldier because he either doesn't have a note from his troop officer or his name starts with "D" and today is only "Cs" and besides its past 1430 hours so they are stocktaking or closing their books or ..... Instead of being able to solve the problem, he spends his time trying to get at the problem or the people who can help solve it. The days when a troop officer could solve problems with the unit pay officer or quartermaster over coffee are gone. This situation is extremely difficult and frustrating for a young officer. The field units cannot change the system, this must come from NDHQ. Until then the system can be tolerated with minor changes, such as keeping quartermasters stores and pay offices open during hours when field soldiers are able to get to them. So before complaining about the young officer and the care of his men, think of the circumstances he finds himself in. When the system is changed the care of men will naturally revert to the young officer and his NCOs.

As I wrote this I had a sneaking suspicion that a lot of the head shaking about the antics of junior officers of today is the same sort that went on when you "old fashioned" types were younger and driving your "old fashioned" types to cry in their beer. It is also very likely that our b..... about the "old fashioned" types, and the CO or OC making us do this or that or following certain customs is the same as yours years ago. The old ways are not necessarily "old fashioned"; some are good, some possibly bad, but if you want the young officer of today to be the best that he can possibly be, then you have to do something about it. Those who are more senior have seen the new and the old ways working. Remember that a young junior officer is not in a position to make or recommend changes but you "old fashioned" types are.

We are in a peacetime force where the development of a strong and capable officer corps is of the utmost importance. This can only be done if all senior officers (by rank, position, or time in service) make a determined effort to ensure that the new officer of today is completely trained. The subaltern of today is better educated, has a good basic knowledge of his trade and is willing; you have to develop him and further his professional knowledge.

P.S. This article was written after reading several copies of the Junior Officers' Journal in which the editorials had "old fashioned" captains crying in their beer. I also required a topic to submit to my OC for our Regimental Officer Training.

### LEOPARD COMBAT TANK

by Lieutenant B.J. Forsyth

In recent weeks the Canadian Government has announced its' decision to equip the Canadian Armoured Corps with a modern battle tank. Although a final decision on the type of tank has not been made, government officials have narrowed the choice down to two possible Main Battle Tanks:

1. The retrofit Centurion complete with a new diesel power train and gunnery package; and
2. The German Leopard Combat Tank.

Although the Centurion has an exceptionally good record in the Canadian Forces and has proven itself in battle in both its' original and retrofit form, I do not believe that any updating program could possibly offer all of the advantages of the Leopard.

In this essay, I will outline the steps leading up to the present NATO war doctrine. I will then demonstrate how the Leopard tank can meet the requirements of the doctrine better than any known tank.

In the years immediately following the Second World War, two large power blocks, the Soviet Union and the NATO forces, emerged. Both blocks were in possession of atomic weapons, however, until 1957 it was believed that the Communists had no suitable delivery system. The western defence doctrine at this time was the doctrine of Mass Retaliation. Simply stated, this doctrine meant that if a conflict developed, nuclear weapons delivered by strategic bombers would be used at the point of the conflict and against the motherland of the enemy as well. The task of the land forces in Europe at the time that this doctrine was in effect was to provide a strong defence along the Communist border to prevent penetration into friendly territory.

In 1957 the Soviets launched Sputnik I, thus demonstrating their ability to deliver a nuclear weapon to any point in the world. A nuclear stalemate was created. Since nuclear weapons were no longer a significant deterrent and eastern block land forces in Europe far outnumbered western land forces, a change in doctrine was required. The new doctrine of Flexible Response came into effect in 1967.

The doctrine of Flexible Response is designed to counter a conventional attack by numerically superior Communist forces at any point along the Soviet-western block borders in Europe. There were two possible means of countering this attack:

1. Build up strong defences along the entire front with sufficient fire power and manpower to halt any possible enemy concentration at any point along the border; and
2. Employ combat forces with excessive fire power and mobility at various points along the frontier, and in depth, with the ability to concentrate at the point of aggression and halt enemy penetration.

The latter of the two approaches, for obvious manpower reasons, came into effect.

The characteristics of the strike force that was to fulfill the doctrine became:

1. Fire power to delay then halt the enemy advance;
2. Mobility to move to the scene of aggression across difficult terrain with little delay; and
3. Armoured protection to enable manoeuvre of the force while under indirect, atomic, and direct enemy fire.

The fighting force that fit the requirement was an armoured unit with support weapons. The primary weapons system on which the force was based would be the Main Battle Tank. The German Bundeswehr, based on the tactical requirements of the doctrine, established design parameters for the Leopard family of tanks.

A study of the tactical policies of the Communist forces indicates that if aggression against NATO forces did occur, it would most probably be in the form of a mechanized and armoured penetration into the Federal Republic of Germany at a rate of between 80 - 100 km/day. After the initial breakthrough the situation would most probably take the form of a war of movement.

The western defence against such an attack would be:

1. A rapid move to the point of penetration with the aim of destroying the enemy spearhead;
2. A delaying battle in the form of a mobile defence during which the enemy would be attacked on all flanks;

3. A stable defence at which point the enemy advance would be halted; and
4. A counter attack to drive the enemy back to his borders.

In the design of any combat tank, the three armoured characteristics of fire power, mobility, and armoured protection must be played off against one another with the goal of producing the optimum mixture for the role requirement. Based on the probable Soviet threat and the planned NATO defence against this threat, the priority of characteristics in the design of the Leopard tank were designated: 1. fire power, 2. mobility, and 3. armoured protection. I will now consider each of the characteristics separately to demonstrate how the Leopard is ideally designed to fulfill its' combat role.

#### Fire Power

The requirement for an effective weapons system is evident from the proposed tasking of the Leopard tank. In the event of conflict, the Leopard will, in all probability, come up against superior numbers in tank-to-tank battles. It must therefore be able to engage the enemy accurately and quickly at maximum combat range. It must also have the ability to engage accurately on the move during advance and withdrawal operations. The fire power of a combat tank is determined by a number of factors:

1. The accuracy, rate of fire, and range of the main gun;
2. Type and quantity of ammunition, and their target effect;
3. Quality and simplicity of ranging equipment;
4. Quality of the gun control system; and
5. Night fighting capability.

The gun chosen for the Leopard was the British-made 105 mm high performance L7 A3 gun, also used on the Centurion tank.

The effective combat range in North-West Europe is 2000 m due to terrain factors and visibility restrictions. Up to this range, the 105mm gun has a better hit probability curve than most in service ATGM. At ranges up to 2500 metres the present ammunition used in the 105 gun will defeat any known armour. Three standard NATO rounds - HEAT, HESH, and APDS - are available for this gun, giving the Leopard the ability to engage various types of targets. The combat load of 60 rounds fired at a practical fire rate of 9 rounds per minute gives the Leopard sufficient battle field time without the requirement for replenishment.

Two ranging systems - the optical range finder and the laser range finder - are available on the Leopard tank. Each gives the gunner the ability to quickly acquire the range to a target with the accuracy necessary to ensure a first or second round hit within the combat range.



The Leopard gunnery system is fully stabilized in both elevation and azimuth. As a result, the accurate fire power of the main armament can be utilized at all times during advance, withdrawal and defensive operations.

The Leopard has excellent night fighting capability. The searchlight mounted on the turret can provide IR target illumination up to 1200 m and white light illumination up to 1500 m.

The Leopard gunnery system is equal to and in many cases superior to many known tank systems. Its' design enables the crew to carry out their task of engaging multiple targets while stationary or on the move in all levels of visibility, with surprising accuracy.

### Mobility

In terms of mobility the Leopard is superior to all known combat tanks. Its' excellent mobility is a result of its' low ground pressure of approximately 0.84 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> and its' impressive power to weight ratio of 21 HP/ton. The Leopard suspension allows its' power and speed to be utilized both on the roads and cross-country. The maximum speed developed by the Leopard is 65 km/hour. Another factor important to the mobility of a tank, is its' ability to cross water obstacles. The Leopard tank, with only 10 minutes of preparation, can ford a water course of 4 m in depth. The Leopard's outstanding mobility and speed, combined with its' 600 km cruising range, makes the Leopard tank ideally suited for its' role.

### Armoured Protection

In the design of the Leopard, both fire power and mobility have taken priority over armoured protection. It is in this field that many authorities feel that the Leopard tank is less effective than heavier armoured tanks, such as the Chieftan. The reasons for the reduction in armoured protection and weight are based on a combat requirement for mobility and justify any limitations in the tank's performance due to reduced armoured protection.

The reasons are:

1. Existing types of ammunition and missiles will defeat any known tank, regardless of the armour thickness;
2. Increased mobility due to lower weight gives the Leopard sufficient speed on the battlefield that the hit probability against moving Leopards is reduced; and
3. The Leopard's armour, due to its' ballistically sound configuration and advanced armoured steel construction, offers protection for the crew comparable to other combat tanks.

One of the most important objectives of armoured protection is to protect the crew from blast and radiation produced by nuclear weapons, and allow them to move through high radiation areas shortly after detonation. The Leopard armour and CBR systems are sufficient to give the crews this capacity.

The Leopard Combat Tank has been exhaustively tested and compared with other similar tanks. In almost all areas, it has proven itself superior to all other MBTs. The Leopard has the potential to provide Canada with a main battle tank of excellent quality for the next 20 years. The Leopard tank, combined with the level of armoured skill in our Corps, could make ours the most effective armoured fighting force of its' size in the world.

### RECONNAISSANCE WITH HELICOPTERS

by Lieutenant J.L.A. Doucet

The process of information gathering is vital to commanders at all levels in order that they may plan operations with a degree of success. To this means, reconnaissance functions to gather this timely and accurate information and one of the better combinations is to have scout troops working with helicopters, providing that third dimension. This is not a new arm but rather an old marriage which has gone through the throes of separation without divorce and continues to achieve the same results that it always has.

The intention here is not to present a basis from which future operations and drills will be developed, but rather to discuss how the present day operations are conducted, methods of employment and a look into the future. No great deviation from the well established and proven methods of operation is intended. Divergence of opinion may exist in the reader's mind; in tactics that is always common.

#### The Threat

The helicopter, a versatile and highly manoeuvrable aircraft, is very vulnerable to small arms fire, missiles that are heat seeking, radar or laser guided, and infra red homing. Examples include the SA-6 Gainful and the Grail SA-7, which in the Yom Kippur war accounted for over 25% of all Israeli aircraft destroyed, either as in the hand-held configuration or when mounted on tracks fired in salvos of four or eight. The MIL/Mi-24 Hind armed helicopter is to be equipped with infra red homing anti-helicopter missiles. High performance aircraft such as the MIG-21 and the MIG-23 equipped with the Atoll and the AWL respectively, increase the vulnerability factor. Very little evasive action can be taken against aircraft or weapon systems of this type.

#### Methods of Operation

Helicopters and scout troops can operate together in all phases of war, and to this end, numerous drills have been developed based on the following essential elements:

1. "nap of the earth flying" in which aircraft are flown as close to the ground as obstacles and vegetation permit. This ensures, to a high degree, protection against air defence systems and provides cover and concealment.
2. training: a very high degree of expertise, gained by experience in one's own specialty, is required in order to develop teamwork in both.
3. co-operation: a strong spirit of teamwork is vital; co-operation is the catchword to achieve results.
4. mutual support: to a certain extent, this is similar to fire and movement; however, with the present gun system mounted on the CH-136 KIOWA, this is somewhat difficult to achieve. The method employed is visual contact and a constant flow of reports amongst the manoeuvring elements.
5. communications: not only does the success of the mission depend on this element, ie. information going to a higher level, but it is necessary so that both can adapt to situations as they are presented.
6. security: because of their vulnerability, helicopters will not outdistance the ground element. They will conform to the speed and movement, being either on the flanks or in the troop boundaries.

These are the main and most important elements.

#### Factors Affecting Employment

As with any combat unit, its' employment is limited by the following factors:

1. terrain: in open, rolling country with sparse or widely spaced woods, helicopters are of great importance; however, in thickly wooded areas and in congested and populated areas, they are greatly restricted, providing limited observation.
2. weather: this is a controlling factor in their employment. In high wind, icy, foggy and rainy conditions, they are for all intents and purposes grounded.
3. disposition of own troops: if the helicopters must fly over an enemy position in order to join the lead recce elements, they will wait until only a minor hazard exists.

In addition to these limitations, a major obstacle is night operations which will be dealt with separately.

## Reconnaissance Operations

In reconnaissance, helicopters are of major importance and whenever possible are employed. They are a great factor in determining the enemy location, movements and strength. Working under the command of the troop leader, they will be placed either on the flanks or within the troop boundaries under control of one of the patrol leaders. They will, at all times, conform to the movement and speed of the ground element, assisting it and providing observation during its' advance. When obstacles are encountered, such as defiles, gaps, laterals, woods and built-up areas, they will position themselves so as to be able to provide observation in the area of the obstacle and beyond, on likely routes of withdrawal, and also on any obstacles that are visible along the axis of advance.

Certain operations may be such that frontages will be too great for the ground element to cover all of this area, and the helicopters here can provide an extra patrol, conforming to the speed of all troops. Their extra third dimension should always be utilized to the fullest to gain maximum coverage.

## Security Operations

Security operations, which include advance guard, flank guard, rear guard, covering force and screen and rear area security, are similar in formations and drills to that of reconnaissance operations and is considered to be the bread and butter of reconnaissance units. Its' primary task is to provide the main body of the force with adequate observation so that it can deploy and react to any threat.

1. The advance guard is similar in movement and formation to reconnaissance operations.
2. Flank and Rear Guard are similar, conforming in movement and speed to the main body and helicopters here are usually employed to cover gaps between troops or between the troops and the main force, providing early warning.
3. Covering force and screen operations are similar in that their mission and tasks are usually identical and will also employ helicopters in the same manner, covering gaps and areas that are not covered. They are also employed to maintain contact with enemy formations that are approaching the screen or beyond it, in order to provide early warning to the force being screened. They may work intimately with the troop or be under command of the squadron.
4. Rear area security: the defence of installations, headquarters, security of routes and obstacles in the rear area is a definite reconnaissance task. Except in those instances where scout troops are stationary, the air element will be used in conjunction with them to patrol

routes, to establish hasty road blocks and check points, to conduct convoy escort and traffic control and, when necessary, to locate alternate routes around obstacles. They can be also used to picket enemy irregular forces operating in rear areas as well as observation on possible drop and landing zones.

### The Defence

In the defence, the type of operations conducted will be similar, if not identical, to those in security operations. The role and main task will be to provide observation as in the covering force and screen, rear area security and flank guard.

### The Withdrawal

This, even at the best of times, is a very difficult phase of war to command and control.

Scout troops, as well as helicopters, are employed usually as the rear guard, although they can be employed as flank guard, traffic control and protection of main withdrawal routes. When employed as rear guard with helicopters, their mission will be usually to provide early warning on enemy movements, axis of advance and routes, by providing continuous visual contact with the advancing enemy elements. Scout troops and helicopters will usually adopt leapfrog movement. If not employed in this fashion they will be providing flank protection or protection in the form of observation to the troops as they withdraw from the rear guard operations.

### Night Operations

The recent fall exercises have demonstrated that reconnaissance troops have added security when conducting their operations at night and when adopting an observation stance during daylight hours. Helicopters are greatly limited during these phases of operations. They can and should be utilized in the following instances:

1. Night resupply. As night increases their protection and limits their being observed, they can well be employed to resupply troops in the screen. This is essential as echelons will not always be capable of resupplying forward troops.
2. Observation posts: In withdrawal operations at night, they are quite capable of being located in essential locations to give added coverage by being stationary and dismounted until they have accomplished their mission. The possibility of their returning safely is greater than that of vehicle mounted reconnaissance troops because of their speed and manoeuvrability, thus increasing their night capability.

3. Layback patrols. As night provides better protection, transportation of layback patrols, or themselves acting as such, is to a great extent a task that they can accomplish with more ease than vehicle mounted troops.

There is at present, a certain reluctance to employ helicopters in night operations due to the fragility of the aircraft. In future there will be an increasing demand for their employment in such operations and this necessitates increased capabilities in the type of aircraft that is to be employed and utilized in the future.

### Conclusion

The helicopter has been an integral part of reconnaissance for over a decade with Canadian reconnaissance troops. During this period we have seen it evolve from a small unsophisticated aircraft to a multi-million dollar anti-tank vehicle capable of engaging tanks at distances of over 3000 meters. These are certainly the preferred types and configuration of aircraft to work with. Scout troops, being vital to all arms, can utilize these aircraft to assist in providing essential and vital information to all troops engaged.

### PROFESSIONALISM

by Lieutenant W.R. Allen

A profession as defined by The Concise Oxford Dictionary is a vocation, calling, especially one that involves some branch of learning or science, as the learned professions (divinity, law, medicine), the military profession. A professional is one who is of, belonging to or connected with a profession; or making a trade of the profession. Professionalism is the displaying of the qualities or stamp inherent in the profession. The subject of this discussion is threefold: firstly, is professionalism necessary in the Canadian Armed Forces; secondly, if it is necessary, do we have it; and finally, how does one foster professionalism if it is really necessary?

Before deciding if professionalism is necessary in the Armed Forces, one must define what one's vocation really entails. The Canadian Armed Forces has been given five tasks in order of priority. They are: the maintenance of the sovereignty of Canada, the defence of North America, commitments to NATO, commitments to UN peacekeeping forces and finally, special taskings. The nature of these responsibilities requires the soldier to spend a good deal of his time in the "public eye", Canadian as well as foreign. His conduct results either in the maintenance or destruction of the Canadian military status quo. It follows then, that the soldier must at all times be conscious of what he is doing and how his actions are affecting other people. He must, at the same time, be fully aware of his obligations to his profession. The soldier, therefore, must display professionalism because, by demonstrating the qualities of the profession, the soldier is maintaining the status quo of that profession.

The next question is, do we have this quality of professionalism? It is displayed in many ways and as such one cannot reach a "cut and dried" decision of yes or no. Rather, the question becomes one of degree; how much professionalism is shown by the Canadian Forces? Here I must rely on personal opinion, but then this is what makes this subject so interesting because my views of how professionalism is displayed are probably much different than those of another person.

The amount of professionalism a person, or group for that matter, shows is first evident in the attitude towards the job. Does the Canadian soldier take his job seriously and does he give it the most he can? To this question the answer is undoubtedly yes. One need only read accounts of past and present activities to realize the Canadian soldier is respected for his courage and perseverance on the job. We are often compared to soldiers of other nations and always the Canadian soldier makes a good showing. I admit, on the individual basis there are many who fall short of this description, but the group as a whole does warrant the praise.

The second way professionalism is shown is the relationship between the members themselves. A professional relationship is one in which there is a healthy rivalry, but also a willingness to help each other when necessary. Competition is what keeps the men alive, and the ability to be able to help one's competitor shows a real example of professionalism. An example here, of course, is the pride one has in his regiment. Inter-regimental competition is what this is all about and yet when the situation is serious, the regiments will unite to combat the problem. Again, the Canadian Forces makes a good showing here. Exercises are the best example and we always maintain a very high level of performance, often to the consternation of much better equipped and more numerous opposition.

Finally, professionalism is shown in one's personal life as well. When not in uniform, does one still maintain the deportment that he had when on duty? This is a question I will leave to the individual. This is probably the least thought about and yet probably equally important aspect of professionalism of the three.

In answer to my second question, the Canadian Forces does have a high level of professionalism. It is probably one of our strongest characteristics and results in an almost fierce pride of being recognized as firstly a Canadian, and secondly a soldier. I know I am.

The last and yet most important part of this paper, is how do we foster professionalism? This is a process which begins really before the person joins and lasts throughout the career of the soldier.

A person cannot help but to begin to develop a professional attitude when the organization which he is joining has a reputation as being very professional. This is where our public relations people play a large role. Until recently, it seems this was a little used area but now it is recognized for its' value. The only caution I would insert, is to ensure the picture painted is



realistic and not seen through rose-tinted glasses. Many times the recruiters seem to promise so much and very few of these promises come true.

The initial training a person receives is perhaps the most important aspect of instilling a professional pride in his profession. I speak now of officer training as this is what I am most familiar with, however the basic principles apply to all types of training. Your initial training is your first introduction to the regular forces military life. As such, it should be conducted as professionally as possible. Instructors must be of the highest calibre and genuinely interested in what they are doing. They must maintain the attitude that they are doing what they are for the good of the recruit, not because since they went through it, so he must too.

Secondary training is extremely important in maintaining the high professional standard. This is one of the big advantages of our job in that one may continually improve himself if he wants to. By secondary training, I refer to courses and upgrading of basic skills which were learned as a recruit.

All training must meet several standards, which I feel are critical. Firstly, what you are learning must be relevant. Nothing is more frustrating than working in a subject area which is of completely no use to you, or for that matter, teaching you something that in reality you would never use. Another problem of training is standardization of performance objectives. I have been on courses where two different instructors are teaching two different facts about the same thing. Finally, the instructors themselves must be well versed, not only in the subject area - and I do not mean by reading up on it the night before - but also in teaching methods. It is unfortunate but true that often vital information is missed by the student simply because the instructor did a poor job of teaching the subject matter. Professionalism applied to training, results in professionalism in the end product - the trained student.

Another method of fostering professionalism is by example. One cannot expect the men to maintain a professional outlook if the officers fail to meet this prerequisite. A poor leader results in poor followers.

Finally, professionalism is fostered by a pride in what you are doing and recognition of your job by your country. It is sad but true, the Canadian Army is often appreciated more by foreign countries than it is by its own. This fact is evident in the difficulty the Canadian Forces has in maintaining its' budget at a level necessary for adequate operations. For a country our size and with our resources, we're the poorest equipped, and the reason is our government does not feel it is necessary for us to have any better. The government is forgetting the purpose of the Canadian Forces. We are not a secondary police force.

- 7 -

Professionalism is indeed a very real and necessary quality in today's Armed Forces. That we have it I am sure this paper has proved, and as to how to foster it, I hope this essay has covered some of the points. Professionalism is something that everybody should be concerned with and by continuing to maintain our high standard, the Canadian Forces will maintain its' reputation as one of the best forces in the world.

A REMINISCENCE:  
THE CANADIAN CAVALRY BRIGADE  
IN ACTION AT MOREUIL WOOD  
by Captain J.R. McKenzie

Introduction

The RCD have taken part in many actions since their formation and it is well worth while for a member of the Regiment to study them in detail. Not only will a deeper understanding of Regimental history be gained by such examination but, perhaps, a few basic lessons still applicable today can be learned.

Aim

This is an account of the RCD and the Canadian Cavalry Brigade in action at Moreuil Wood. The story is a fascinating one and it is hoped this reminiscence will interest others in a further study of Regimental history.

### Background: German Preparation

By the end of 1917, the war on the Western Front had dragged on in stalemate for 3½ years. German successes on the Russian and Italian Fronts suddenly released large numbers of troops to the German High Command and General Von Hindenburg, the Commander-in-Chief, was determined to use them decisively before US intervention could turn the balance in favour of the Allies. General Ludendorf, Von Hindenburg's Chief of Staff, developed a plan for two army groups to attack along the southern British front. Crown Prince Rupprecht's Army Group, consisting of the 21st and 17th Armies would attack north of the town of Péronne on the Somme, wheel north and attempt to roll up the British flank. The 18th Army from Crown Prince Wilhelm's Army Group would attack south of Péronne and try to separate the British and French armies, whose boundry was in that area.

The attack, known as "Operation Michael", would cover a 50 mile front and utilize up to 71 full-strength divisions. Diversionary attacks would be made along the French front to pin them into their positions while the other 3 armies fell on the British.

The Germans undertook special training during the winter of 1917-18. They developed units of Storm Troopers, specialized units of assault troops of up to battalion size. They were trained to by-pass opposition, accept open flanks and to make as rapid and as deep penetrations as possible. These troops would spearhead the attack and their tactics were to be as successful as those of the Blitzkreig of 1940.

### Background: British Situation

By 1918, British forces were critically short of manpower and as a result of this shortage, a new defensive system was adopted. This system was a copy of a German development and it divided the FEBA into three zones. A forward zone, consisting of isolated outposts, was designed to identify an enemy attack and, by fire, force it to deploy. A support, or battle zone, lay behind the forward zone and it consisted of a number of isolated strong points and troop concentrations rather than a continuous line. A third line of reserve positions was intended as a back-up but due to the shortages in men, it was not properly held. This defensive system was feasible only if a large, mobile reserve was available. That, in fact, was the main feature of the German system that formed the initial model for the British. The British, however, failed to realize the significance of the reserve and as it was, over two thirds of their troops were tied down in isolated positions and there was no effective reserve for use in a counter-attack. It was a situation ideally suited to German purposes.

### The Attack

On 21 March 1918 the attack was launched along the whole front of the British 3rd and 5th Armies. The Germans made deep penetrations and the British strong points were either taken out by follow-up formations or abandoned by withdrawing troops. At

the end of the first day the Germans had gained an average depth of three miles and two days later on their left flank, the 18th Army Group had broken through the British line completely.

General Ludendorf now made a major error. Rather than follow up success and push reserves through to exploit this breakthrough, he committed his reserves to the centre and right flank where the other Army Group was slowing down. This was a critical failure; for although the German advance continued until July, never again was the situation so perilous. The Allies were able to regain their stability and finally the initiative.

#### The Canadian Cavalry Brigade

The attacks had fallen outside the sector of front held by the Canadian Corps. However, the Canadian Cavalry Brigade, consisting of The Royal Canadian Dragoons, the Lord Strathcona's Horse and the Fort Garry Horse, was serving as part of the British 3rd Cavalry Division, and along with other British cavalry formations was used as a mobile reserve to help plug holes in the line.

The Brigade provided 800 dismounted men to cover the withdrawal of the British 18th Division and for a brief time they supported the French 6th Corps. A remaining 200 men formed part of a mounted force that helped to re-establish positions and make local counter-attacks. The whole Canadian Brigade was re-assembled on 27 March and re-assigned to the 2nd Cavalry Division.

#### The Action at Moreuil Wood

The Germans were making a rapid advance towards Amiens and were exploiting a gap that had opened between the British 20th Division to the north and the French to the south. The gap was approximately three miles wide and it contained the dominating feature of Moreuil Wood. The Wood was on the right bank of the Avre River about 12 miles SE of Amiens. It was about 1¼ miles long and it consisted of a dense growth of ash trees and saplings.

The 2nd Cavalry Division was moving forward to close the gap and on the night of 29-30 March was in bivouac in the area of the Avre River. Early on the morning of the 30th, battalions of the German 243 Division reached Moreuil Wood and began to occupy the position. When the British Division commander, General Pitman, learned of the enemy's advance, he ordered the nearest elements of his Division to attack immediately. The Canadian Cavalry Brigade and the 3rd Cavalry Brigade received the orders to cross the Avre River at Costel and as quickly as possible to engage and delay the enemy. The two Brigades were to work in conjunction, but the first to arrive was to act on his own initiative.

General Seely, Commander of the Canadian Brigade, received verbal orders at 0830 hrs, and as his men were mounted and ready to move, he marched off at once. A Squadron RCD formed the advance guard and the rest of the Brigade moved off in the following order of march: RCD (- one sqn), LdSH(RC) and FGH.

The River was crossed at Costel without opposition, but as the advance squadron continued towards the northern portion of Moreuil Wood, they came under fire. Although the 3rd Brigade had not yet arrived and his own Brigade was still strung out in its' order of march, General Seely decided to act immediately. He issued the following order:

Royal Canadian Dragoons: Advance guard squadron to clear the NW corner of Wood. One squadron to gallop to SW face of wood. One squadron to gallop to NE corner and endeavor to join up with the second squadron.

A Squadron, under command of Major R.B. Nordheimer, moved out at the gallop for the NW corner of the woods, covered by a Vickers machine-gun. It came under heavy rifle and machine gun fire and suffered a large number of casualties before entering the woods and engaging the Germans in hand-to-hand combat. The Germans were forced to retreat southwards through the woods.

B Squadron, under command of Major R.S. Timmons, charged to the NE corner of the Wood. This squadron came under heavy fire from all along the northern face of the Wood and it too suffered extremely heavy casualties. Upon reaching the NE corner, the survivors wheeled away from the wood and took cover in low ground to the north. They later joined the fight dismounted.

C Squadron, under Captain T.R.G. Newcomen, galloped down the west side of the Wood and also came under heavy fire. It turned into the Wood about half way down the west side and engaged the enemy.

The RCD were now completely committed to battle over the whole area of the Brigade objective. When the LdSH arrived, they were ordered forward in support of the RCD. One squadron was to ride immediately to the NE corner of the Wood while the others were to assault dismounted. German reinforcements were entering the Wood at the NE corner and the mounted squadron was to attack them. Lt G.M. Flowerdew was in command of this squadron, and after leaving one troop dismounted to provide fire support, he lead his men forward. They charged with drawn sabres into two lines of infantry backed up with machine guns. Lt Flowerdew was killed and over seventy percent of his attacking force became casualties. However, this bold attack disrupted the German reinforcements and caused considerable panic among the German troops in the Wood. Large numbers of German soldiers were killed by wild machine gun fire from their own side. Lt Flowerdew was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross.

The two dismounted squadrons of the LdSH closed up to the Wood and joined the RCD in the fight. The Canadians held three sides of the Wood, but the Germans were still holding out in the centre and southern edge.

While these charges were taking place, the FGH arrived on the scene. One squadron was sent forward to support C Squadron RCD on the west side of the Wood and another was sent back across the Avre River to provide additional fire support. The Canadians were eventually reinforced by dismounted units from the 3rd Cavalry Brigade, but the Germans made determined counter attacks and the fighting continued for the rest of the day. Three battalions of the British 8th Division relieved the cavalry brigades during the night, but further German counter attacks on the 31st re-captured most of Moreuil Wood. The surviving Canadians took part in further actions at Rifle Wood on 1 April. Although Moreuil Wood was never completely cleared, the German advance on Amiens had been stopped and time gained so that the three mile gap in the front could be closed.

### Discussion

The action at Moreuil Wood was an extremely important one in that it prevented a possible German break-through to Amiens and further disintegration of the British front. The 2nd Cavalry Division's mission had been successfully carried out.

The method by which this was done, however, deserves examination. The battle was extremely costly in lives and General Seely apparently accepted this cost in order to gain time when time was a critical factor. The Germans had to be dislodged before they had time to dig in. The Canadian Brigade was committed piece-meal to battle, and as each squadron went into the attack, each in turn took excessive casualties. With hind-sight it appears that General Seely would have achieved the same result, with fewer casualties, if he had launched a co-ordinated assault and minimized the use of mounted charges.

Moreuil Wood was the last time Canadian troops took part in a true cavalry charge and fortunately so, for by 1918 the cavalry charge was an anachronism of modern warfare. A Canadian militia officer, LCol G.T. Denison, in his then famous book, A History of Cavalry, published in 1877, wrote the following:

It is plainly apparent to the thoughtful observer of the progress of the military science during the last twenty years, that the vast improvements in modern weapons have to a great extent changed the conditions of warfare, and that the sphere of the cavalry service has been much narrowed upon the battlefield, and its chances of success considerably diminished....

The experiences of the last war in France have established a few points very conclusively. In the first place, it has been shown that the bravest cavalry, charging in the boldest manner, are most certain to be cut to pieces by the terrible destructive fire of the breechloading rifle....

The lesson the war of 1870-71 teaches, therefore, is that at the cost of immense loss of life, and probable destruction of the cavalry force, time may be gained, an attack checked at the critical moment, and the fortune of the day turned while trembling in the balance; and of course, if a victory is won by the sacrifice, it is worth the cost. But the conditions of modern warfare are such that the occasion when these sacrifices may be demanded are likely to be rare...

Some 48 years later, Canadian troops were to prove the same lesson. One German source indicated that the success of the cavalry in this action was due to the fact that the German unit involved, the 101st Grenadiers, were a reservist unit and that they had not received proper training in weapon handling. Many soldiers, in their excitement, failed to fix bayonets and were at a disadvantage in the close hand-to-hand fighting. Also, large numbers of German casualties were inflicted by their own fire. While this may be in part an excuse, it is perhaps one reason why the mounted attacks weren't completely wiped out by the fire power available to the Germans.

Perhaps the lesson for us today is that an antiquated weapon system can be employed on a modern battlefield only at extreme cost; and it can enjoy a measure of success only when faced with an inexperienced enemy. It is hoped that Canadians will not relive the experience on some future battlefield.



## A SQUADRON

by Captain R.K. Sashaw

A Squadron has had a year of successes and failures, achievements and frustrations, hello's and goodbyes; all the events of a fairly typical year. It was not SALY (same as last year). 1975 witnessed a large change of personnel and as these changes occurred, so the personality of the Squadron altered. The training cycle was the usual hectic schedule and did not follow the calendar year. Taking this into account, a chronological report of all activities undertaken by the Squadron would be confusing; however, a look at a pot-pourri of incidents, good and bad, will make 1975 memorable for all.

January began at a hangover pace but quickly recovered as the refresher training for gun camp progressed. A new LO arrived in the form of Capt Wade Cuthbertson to further confuse the SHQ team of Maj Bob Caldwell, Capt Jim Fournier, SSM Jerry Cluett and Sgt (now WO) Len Nichols. The gun camp had great weather (unusual in Bergen-Hohne) and the Squadron gunners profited from this to improve their skills.

The next event was a Wednesday officers' luncheon where Capt Phil Lancaster carried out his retirement intentions and nearly took Jim Fournier with him. Phil skipped the country leaving Jim in the Forces but rotting in the CFE duty officers' hole.

Heuberg followed with snow storms, blizzards and whatever else the weather could provide, as the Squadron went through its small arms qualifications.

With an interval of adventure training, refresher training and Lt Bruce McCullough's formidable Tank Warfare Course, the Squadron embarked on a very successful jeep exercise, Exercise "Hymen Brisé". The exercise was designed to sharpen Squadron deployment procedures. During an occupation of hasty battle positions, Maj Caldwell became the first OC in history to use grey socks as his "battle" pennant. Fortunately, Cpl Danny Arbeau took him under his wing, found the lost socks, got the OC dressed and saved the day for "Uncle Bob" and the Squadron.

Everyone remembers the heroics and determination shown by all members of our victorious pentathlon team of Capt "Tex" Tanguay, Sgt (now Lt) Mike Johnson, MCpl Fraser Beebe, MCpl Mike McKinnon and Cpl Réal Nolin. Even the Col of the Regiment, BGen E.A.C. Amy (Retd), was impressed, especially with the excellence of the shooting.

Family day saw the Squadron continue in its' winning ways by capturing almost all of the rest of the Regimental Trophies, including the Hockey Trophy, the Clement Trophy (for the greatest percentage of personnel achieving the excellent standard in the 1½ mile run), and the Tug-of-War Trophy. We let B Sqn win at Volley-

ball to keep peace in the North Marg. The SSM got a thorough dousing and had to enlarge his trophy cabinet. Sgt Butch MacNeil must be given great credit for his determination with the hockey and Tug-of-War teams.

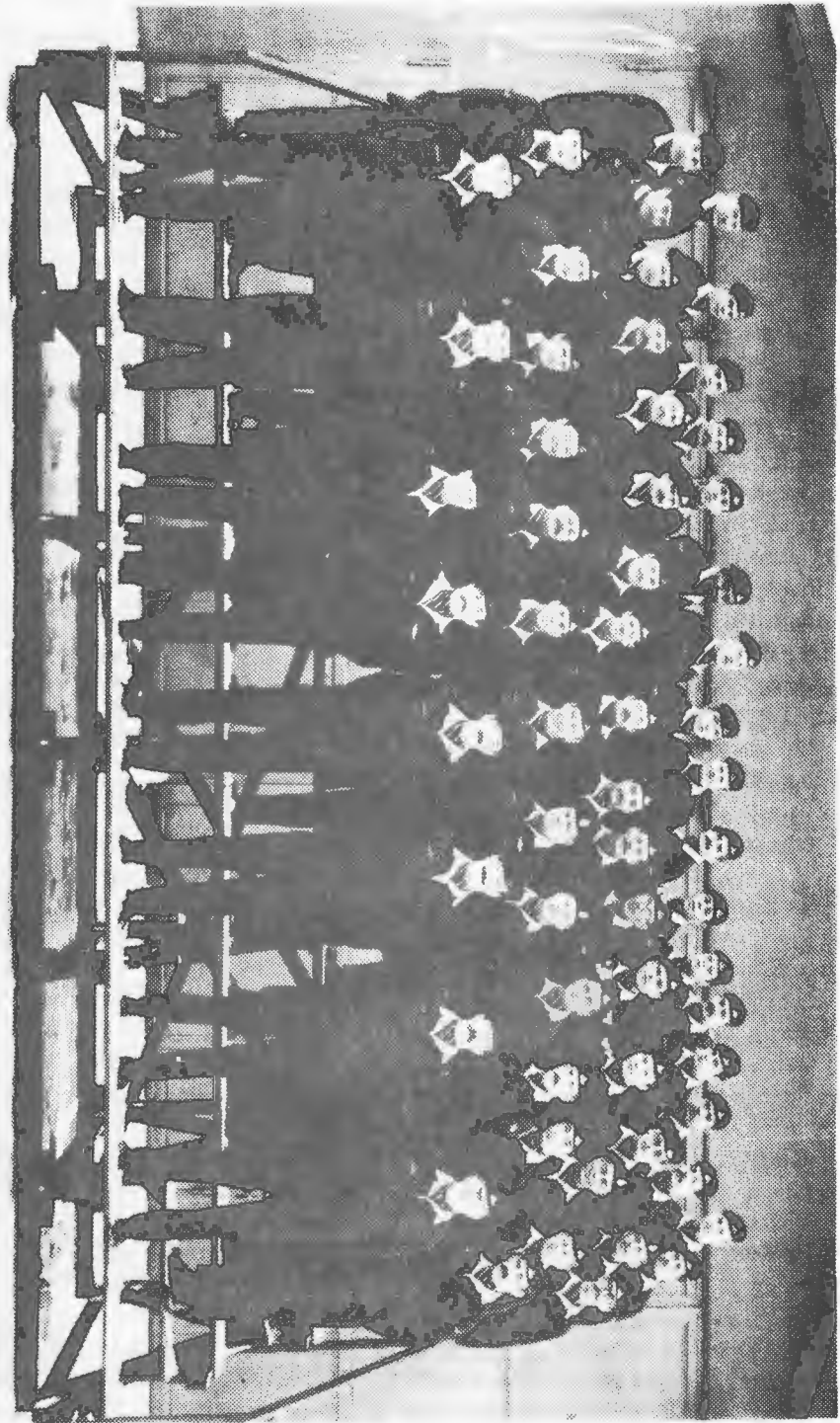
Before gun camp, we had to face the inevitable annual rotation and watched the departure of many well known members of the Squadron. We lost many of our Squadron legends whose names will be well remembered. This rather sombre exercise was carried out in the best RCD tradition in a Gasthof. Fortunately, most of the departing members were able to see us through the summer gun camp before taking the great white bird home.

During June almost all of our effort was centered on the July gun camp - the Competition Gun Camp. A lot of work went into this event and an extremely confident, high-spirited A Sqn took the train to the Hohne Ranges on 30 June. A lot of wagers were made (some still lie unfulfilled) and a lot of beer was drunk in premature celebration of "certain" victory over 'B' Sqn. The shooting was good and in some cases excellent. Our best crew, C/S 12B, was superb. Their excellent showing was due to the determination of Sgt Vic Harvie, MCpl Jim Nemeth and Cpl Don Conrad. All aspects of the camp, from organization to gunnery, was good fun and a tremendous success. We all felt that it was "bang-on" and A Sqn has since become known as the "bang-on" Sqn. This phrase has made the OC immortal in the annals of Dragoon history. Unfortunately, B Sqn out "PO-checked" us and came off with most of the trophies. Second Troop did tie for best troop honours however. Since B Sqn is the only other tank squadron in the North Marg, it couldn't have happened to a better group.

We all dreaded coming back from leave to change our steel track for rubber track, but we did and began readying ourselves for the long exercise period. We certainly needed the tactics training since our normal "black hat" training at Munsingen had been cancelled. In the meantime our ranks had been filled with several new faces - Capt Harry Mohr as LO, Lt Brian Forsyth as 1st Tp Ldr, Lt John Russell as 2nd Tp Ldr, Lt Joe Artibise as 3rd Tp Ldr, WO Ron Annalla our Maint WO, and Sgt Stu Ballard, Sgt Gord Whalen, Sgt Dick Elliot and Sgt Bob Randall as tank crew commanders. Of course we had many of our crew positions filled by crewmen from Canada, many of whom have already become A Sqn legends.

The Hohenfels exercise period is a story marked by frustrations with the tanks and then our ultimate triumph of making the beasts run in spite of all the problems. Our heroes from this period have to be WO Ron Annalla and WO Ron Lepine, who successfully coaxed, coerced and modified the panzers so that meaningful troop, squadron and Regimental training could be carried out. The highlight of this period was certainly Ex Turnbull's Horse in which the CO put us all through our paces and taught us many a tactical lesson while we fought off the formidable "Fantasian" force comprised of 'T62s' and 'BRDMs' from C Sqn. "Vigilance" might well become the RCD motto as a result. A Sqn came out of the training unscathed and well prepared for the Brigade river crossing exercise, Ex Regen Sprung. During this exercise our normal half squadron grouping to

A Squadron



the 'Van Doos' was carried out with few hitches and our bridge, C/S 19G, under WO John Woolridge performed miracles in negotiating tight turns in German towns. Even the Brigade Commander had individual praise for the crew despite the fact they put the power out in one town for a half hour or so. The AVLB later saved the RCD Battle Group's bacon by overbridging a critical spot during the breakout phase of the exercise, a fact which the CO seemed to appreciate. We won't talk about the all night cross country run through soggy fields under tow of our gallant (and muddy) ARV crew of MCpl Jim Kerr and Cpl "Bung" Murdock. Yes, we did very well in the exercise and had no casualties at all (the fact there was no enemy did help somewhat).

The next big experience was the II German Corps exercise, Ex Grosse Rochade, which included over 70,000 troops. Despite a long wait, during which we worked feverishly on our tanks, we were all anxious to have a go and see what we could do against the German enemy force. The exercise included two river crossings, one across the Danube, exploitation of the bridgehead, break-out and a withdrawal back to the Danube. Again, the "Bang-on" Squadron detached a half squadron to the Van Doos for the duration. During this exercise it was SSM Jerry Cluett who saved the day for the whole Regiment by somehow (and he won't tell how) getting across the River and refueling the tanks and some infantry APCs just when the whole brigade group was grinding to a halt because of a lack of fuel. Well done Sergeant Major! Few other personal incidents spring to mind but we did show (during the withdrawal phase) that a scared Centurion, pursued by a brigade of Leopards, can outrun a scared M113 going across country. Lt Joe Artibise and his gallant lads from Third Troop must also be credited with seizing and holding the last bridge until the Van Doo Battle Group could cross. LCol Liston thanks you I'm sure. We were all glad to see the end of it. The train home was a quiet one, we were all tired but happy and proud of our individual and collective accomplishments.

After a short stay at home, we were off again on the big one, Ex Reforger. Again the Squadron was split, this time first and second troops went with the OC, while third and fourth troops went with the 2IC under command of the Van Doos. It was really during this exercise that A Sqn showed its' stuff. Both halves of the squadron were credited with enormous numbers of M60 "kills" while taking few casualties. There were also some individual actions which merit mention. Cpl Yves Damphousse and his crew did everything humanly possible to save the lives of two pilots of an F-4 Phantom which crashed a mere 50 metres from their position. In one case, the whole of fourth troop, commanded by WO "Suds" Sutherland, proved that a troop can get up, dress and move in four minutes and twenty-eight seconds flat at night. We didn't get much warning on that move did we? Another highlight was third troop's ambushing of a whole squadron of M60s after a combat team move of five miles at night in the fog. Even MCpl Reg Stanley's tank took part after breaking down in a near perfect fire position. Yes, four Centurions were credited with "killing" of "damaging" a whole squadron of M60s, a platoon of infantry and a command post

element single-handedly. 'Bigger doesn't mean better' is what we in A Sqn came away from Reforger with. We were all glad to see the hectic exercise period over but to a man we felt it was worthwhile and that we had learned something from it.

After Reforger we were finally joined by our long awaited new troop leader, Lt Bill Allen, who took over a very capable Fourth Troop from WO Suds. WO Suds was then dragged off screaming to be Regimental Gunnery Warrant Officer for the '76 Hohne Gun Camp.

Leliefontein '75 was a big celebration time, celebrating the 75 years since the heroic battle in which the Regiment won three VCs. A Sqn staggered through it all somehow and certainly had the best squadron skit at the All Ranks Smoker (in our humble opinion). Cpl Danny Arbeau played a perfect "Uncle Bob" in a take-off of a squadron bug-out kit inspection. Cpl Terry Phillip's drill as "acting" SSM also shows a lot of promise. Congratulations to Sgt Ballard's Boys. (Sure hope you finish all of those "extras" duties before next Leliefontein.)

Since then, Lt "BJ" Forsyth showed great promise in single-handedly destroying over half of Canada's NATO tank contribution. He called it a Centurion D & M Course. We won't bore you with what the OC and CO called him. The squadron rounded out the year with refresher training and generally tried to stay out of trouble.

### B SQUADRON

by Captain V.P. Guy

1975 proved to be a good year for "BIG BOLD B". Although many excellent soldiers were lost to the squadron during the year, we were fortunate to have the holes filled by equally good personnel who maintained the high standards of performance that the squadron has set for itself.

The year commenced with the all important gunnery training which led up to Hohne Gun Camp from 14 - 26 Feb 75. This gun camp was a real exercise in co-operation between ourselves and "A" Sqn, as each of us provided half of all the vehicles which were to be shared by the two squadrons. The tank train to Hohne was its' normal quiet self with lots of soft drinks and chocolate bars being sold by Cpl Mike Blais in the squadron canteen. Twenty-four hours after leaving Lahr, we were lined up on 7 Charlie ready to commence Serial 1 of static firing. It was a busy two weeks and there was the occasional "Rusty Nail" owed to Maj Norm Ashton for small misdemeanors on the firing point. As during every other Hohne gun camp, recreational runs were laid on to Hamburg so that everyone could benefit from the cultural resources of that fair city.

The camp itself drew a lot of interest from Canadian based and German based visitors, resulting in control towers which were distinctly top heavy from time to time. Our weather was good and everyone worked hard to make the camp a success. People like Cpl Al Mueller, whose command of German, and MCpl Moe Morash, who ran the ammo point, helped in making the shooting go smoothly.

The return to Lahr and the month of March saw us doing TsOETs on the pistol, SMG, FNC1, grenade and Carl Gustav. This was followed by two days of qualifications on the Heuberg ranges. Lt Mike Appleton and WO Fred Bitter ran the pistol range, Lt Eric Borylo and Sgt Dave Ritchie introduced people to "Carl", and Capt Gray Sangster handed out grenades.

Back in garrison again and this time we are preparing for the ATI. This is pretty well a Senior NCO show, with team leaders WO Fred Bitter on D & M, WO Willy Williamson on Comms, and WO "Moon" Whyte on gunnery.

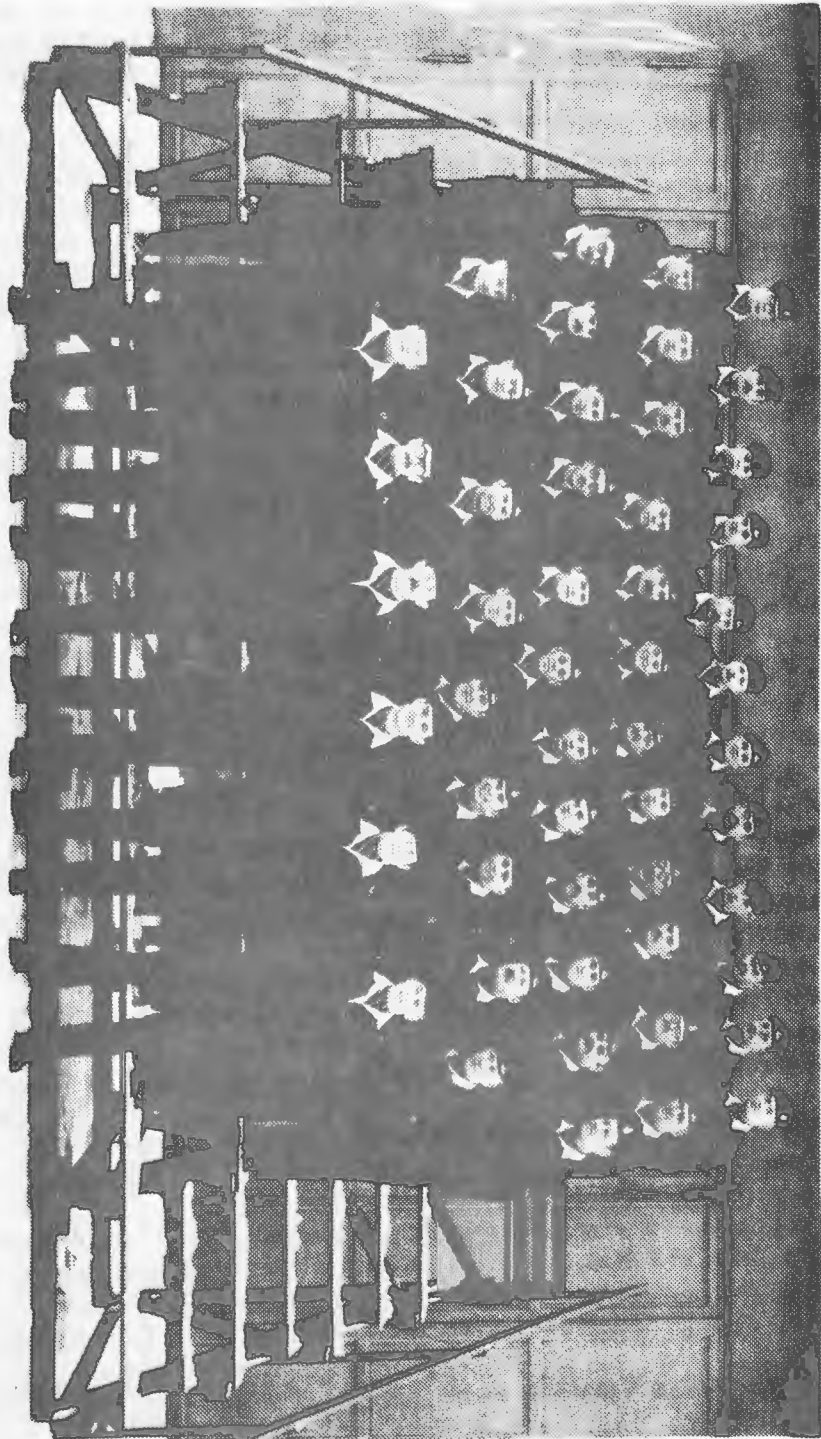
The schedule was not all business. The inter-squadron volleyball finals on 10 April resulted in a tie with C Sqn. Led by WO "Moon" Whyte, the team did battle on the 15 April narrowly losing out.

Another well supported sports event was the annual Pentathlon from 28 April to 1 May. The B Squadie team consisted of Lt Mike Appleton, Sgt Len Grant, MCpl Brian Schiratti and Cpl Mike McDonough. Replacements spares were Capt Sangster and Cpl Doiron. We placed third and are looking forward to winning next year.

June was the month the Squadron said goodbye to those rotating. A mug and lots of what goes into it helped to slick the skids on that occasion. This month also saw "B" preparing for the Competition Gun Camp scheduled for first week in July. This training really paid off as it resulted in some excellent shooting and individual and squadron prizes. The Challenge Trophy for the best crew was snapped by C/S 23A with MCpl Bernard crew commander, Cpl Dan Kelly driver, Cpl Brian Ward gunner, and Cpl Richard Johnson loader/operator. WO Jack Flannery and Third Troop managed to share the honours with Second Troop A Sqn for the Turner Trophy. The Squadron took the Purdy Trophy for best overall scores and maintained the high standards which we had set for ourselves.

Mid-July saw Major Norm Ashton leave for Canada and Maj Gerry MacLean take over as OC B. SSM Ron Marriott took over from the retiring SSM Barkwell, and many other pers changes occurred as well.

A quick change from steel to rubber track, an SOP course, and an orienteering competition filled in July and then off to sunny Hohenfels for unit training. This exercise started with a bang, as C/S 22 gently drove C/S 21 off the road on the way to the tank park.



B Squadron



Troop training was highlighted by our first three-day squadron leaguer and the traditional Hohenfels late summer rains. Our two attached troop leaders from the 8 CH, Lt "Cam" Diggon and Lt Ron Haughton, were just about sure by this time that there had to be a better way to travel than by tank. The new LO, Capt Vaughn Guy and driver, Cpl Paul Dunphy, also learned that the blade of an APC dozer creates a perfect airfoil, especially on slick, muddy roads. Troop and squadron training led to the Regimental exercise in which the meaning of State 3 became a solid reality.

Grosse Rochade with II German Corps following Hohenfels proved to be a real eye opener for many of us; a lot of bridges were crossed and miles travelled. There were some interesting examples of true initiative shown as well during this exercise. Sgt Dave Ritchie and his crew from C/S 21A demonstrated how to live for 5 days on 50 Marks, how to recover a tank with water and a tractor and how to get on a tank transporter that really doesn't want to take you. His appearance at the railhead was truly a singular piece of crew determination to make it home. Congratulations must also go to SSM Marriott and his merry band of the echelon for "fighting" their way across the bridgehead to fill up tanks that were running on fumes.

Our stay at home was nice while it lasted, before charging out to take part in Reforger 75. Once again, B Squadron in particular and The RCD in general showed that professionalism and know how can get you an awful lot of M6Os. As usual, the squadron was split with the 2IC, Capt Gray Sangster, and third and fourth troops sitting in the town, while the OC with first and second troops sat on a hill and waited for things to pop. Things truly did pop and the last few days of Reforger were a great run. Having Sgt Nels MacPhee and Cpl Floyd McLean along with us in our battle positions did a lot to make the first part of the exercise a "filling one". As usual their meals were excellent, no matter what they had to cook, and everyone in the Squadron respects their efforts in helping us travel on our bellies.

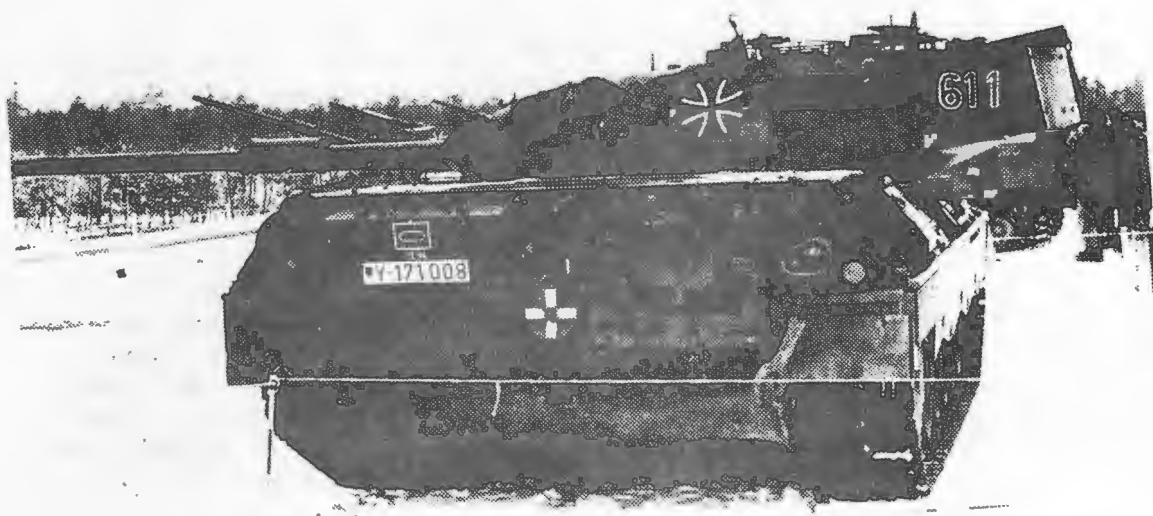
Once again during Reforger, C/S 21 was involved in a "Mexican", which thankfully resulted in more damage to the tank than to the crew. Cpl Dominique Girard, the Squadron MA, and his driver, Cpl Pierre Simard, showed speed and efficiency in getting to where they were needed when they were needed, and taking care of the crew as required.

Return to Lahr brought us almost immediately into the preparation for and the celebration of the 75th Anniversary of the Battle of Leliefontein. The Squadron worked hard and did an excellent job of preparing vehicles and themselves for the parade.

The Leliefontein Smoker gave Cpl Al Mueller an opportunity to demonstrate some of his more theatrical skills and his excellent cast managed to impress the judges enough to receive a prize as most enjoyable skit. Once again, Sgt Dave Ritchie showed his initiative in demonstrating that you can have fun even if all you own is a pair of shorts, combat boots and a cardboard box.



BEFORE



AFTER

Following Leliefontein, we took part in the Commander's inspection of the Regiment the following week. Tremendous effort by the crews paid off in a good turn out. Special mention should go to WO Vern Black and the members of his maintenance troop, not only for preparation during this inspection, but more particularly for the skill and determination they all showed during the fall exercise period. His troop was most instrumental in keeping the Squadron where it should be - "rolling".

The remainder of the year was concerned with the unit courses and trades training required to keep our personnel progressing as crewmen. These courses, combined with maintenance, preparation of the 105 guns in expectation of gun camp, and the usual "dog and ponies", managed to fill our working hours up until the Christmas-New Year's leave period.

It was a rewarding year for the Squadron, with many personnel changes, and good training which resulted in a smooth running machine.

"Charles" Sqn RCD  
Centre Marguerite  
Lahr Airfield

12 November 1975

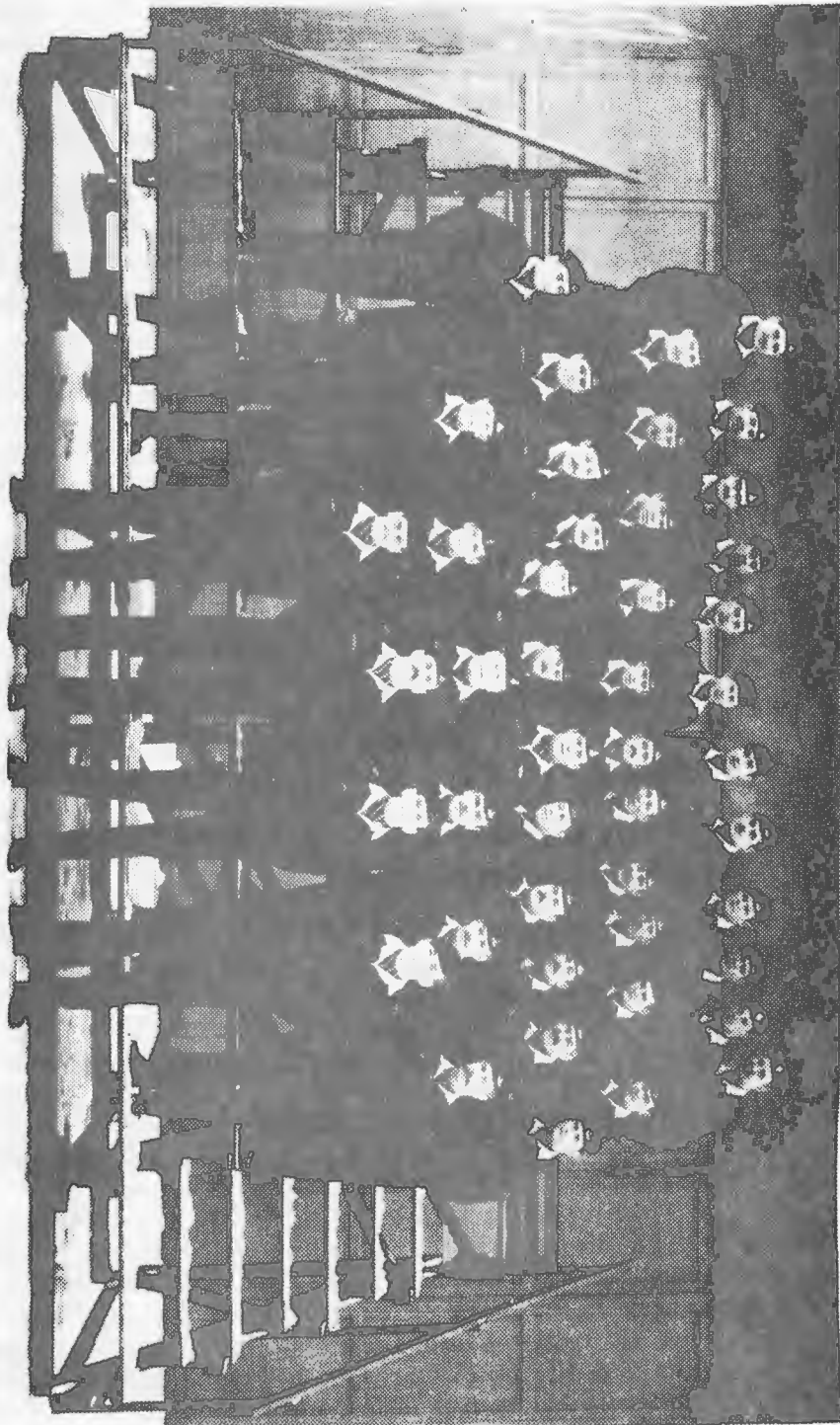
Dear Mr. Editor,

Perhaps it is the famous slow mail system between this Marg and the head shed in the North Marg; or perhaps Gertie (our clerk) has done his job of throwing out hate mail addressed to the Sqn; but whatever, I have not yet seen a request for a Springbok article. They (the officers) have detailed me to produce one so perhaps you can extrapolate from this letter. (NOTE MR EDITOR: As a Jr NCO grammar, sentence structure, spelling, etc are not my bag. They do fall into the responsibilities of an editor, I believe.)

First, let me assure you tankers who spend so much time in the sunny North Marg that Charles Sqn still lives and works on, and that the "Kiddie Kar Kommandos" have had a very busy and productive year. Don't be surprised to read that basically the same Jr NCOs and Troopers remain in the Sqn and that the Officer/Sr NCO list has almost entirely changed. (On civvie street at the Manpower Centre it might be classed as "Fails to hold a job".) Sergeant Major MacAdams is still the SSM - yes, 'Snowflake' is still here. Word is that he was sentenced to an extra year as SSM C Sqn because he lost the annual Sr NCO - Officer broomball game in Dec 74. He keeps mumbling that he'll get his revenge and that the culprit was WO Watson - now SQMS of A Sqn. The SSM has a new set of SHQ officers to train. Maj Doug Bland has moved to CFE and wears a yellow scarf (yes, yellow) and Capt Terry Pyne has moved

.../61

C Squadron



to RHQ (still a fate worse than death) after spending Feb to Jun on course in Gagetown. The old LO, Capt Don Craig, stayed with us until this past summer and then moved to HQ 4 CMBG as one of their LOs. Both Maj Bland and Capt Craig donated trophies to the Sqn before their departure, which makes people think that Capt Pyne didn't love us and was glad to go -- Oh well. The new set of SHQ officers are led by the OC, Maj Clive Addy, who came here direct from two years in France. He has demonstrated unusual staying power. At two or three of the Sqn parties since his arrival, he has been the last to go home. Then there's the story about him singing at 0400 hrs in the Regt leaguer near Hohenfels. The new BC is not new to the Sqn. Capt Bob Meating was here in C Sqn from 68 to 72. He returned from Toronto where he got married and slowed down. Capt Ross McKenzie came from B Sqn via 4 CMBG HQ to be our LO. The LO still controls the money and this McKenzie is pretty cheap - won't even donate a case of beer to the Sqn hockey team for each game.

I might as well finish off the officers in the Sqn before talking about the troops. First Tp was led by Capt (promoted in 75) Chuck Watson but he has left us for a tour at HQ 4 CMBG. Second Tp Leader Capt (prom also in 75) Gary Moore is now out in warm, snowless Winnipeg recruiting. People here still comment how quiet it is in the hangar and 2 Tp office since his departure. Third Tp Leader, Capt (yes, also prom) Rick Dill, is now First Tp Leader, but Third Tp is still Third Tp. Don't ask why or what happened? Executive decisions, you know. Anyway, Capt Dill's mentality is questionable - he volunteered for the Nijmegen March team in 75. I can't recall the last time I volunteered for anything - old soldier routine! The Tp Leaders are now Capt Dill (31), Lt Al Doucet (32) and Third Tp doesn't have an officer but somehow is working well under Sgt "Siggie" Stach. Mr. Doucet was posted to Charles Sqn direct from CAS. Officers don't last long so next year he'll probably be OC.

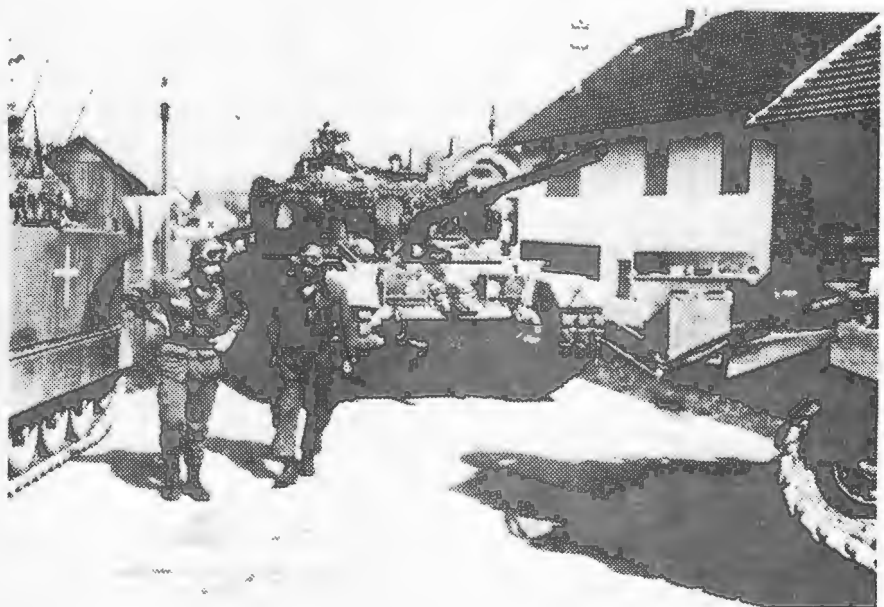
Among the troops, 74/75 saw a few promotions and postings. WO Curly Kramell left SHQ in the summer and is in Ottawa taking French. He left his girlfriends and Lahr apartment to Cpl John Banta of Signals Corps fame and you know what - John is going bald too. Strange. Kramell's job as Ops WO is now ably being done by WO "Mother" Flannery, who came to us from B Sqn. A little more training and the tanker approach to war will be gone. First Tp said goodbye to WO (yes WO) Terry Swyers and Sgt Bill Nolte and hello to Sgts Bobbie Chalmers and Rick Kearney (yes, another promotion). Swyers went to a relaxing two years at 444 Helicopter Sqn (now a bit larger than when it was Helicopter Tp) and Nolte is in Second Tp using his German to get them showers and barns on exercise. WO Harry Sutton (promotion) left Second Tp for 444 Sqn and worked with us a lot on fall exercises. We are not sure what happened to Sgt "Tune" Martin. Rumours say he might be on course at CAS but no matter what, 2 Tp is now full up with Sgts. I mentioned Nolte who is sharing his office with Sgt "Mattie" Matheson - a very dirty hockey player. Stach and Sgt Ray Park are the two Sr NCOs in Third Tp. Park and Chalmers came to Charles Sqn from Cornwallis. The executive broke up a good thing in the Sqn. If you look you'll see that neither Farmer Dyck or Bob Rector are in



I'm so happy here I could just



BEEP did that haystack MOVIE?



Towards what the town NOW

Adm Tp. They now belong to Second Tp and I don't know who's going to manage Dyck's nomadic (not bad for an OR, eh!) Sqn canteen now. You should have seen it at Ohr Park in Jun. There was the Farmer making money, the SSM counting and recounting and the OC and LO smiling, licking their lips. Anyway, only Cpls Gerry Hannigan and Rick "Wop" Marchioni of the old guard are still in Adm Tp.

Guess who the Sqn Intelligent (?) Cpl is since Sgt (promoted in 75) Evaraert got posted to Calgary? MCpl Freddie Eckhardt - wrong! - Bierhorst moved in from Third Tp. Yes, he won the 75 Eckhardt Trophy - he's most unbearable now!

The troop lists of workers look something like this now.  
SHQ: Cpls "Don't told me that" Picard, Louie Labelle, Mike Hogan, Chuck Draper, Stewart, Anderson, Warren Burke (RC Sigs), Doug Hands and John Banta (RC Sigs). Pte Charlie Abbott (RC Sigs). FIRST: Cpls Brian "Sleep In" Carroll, Bennie Paquin, Doug Courtney, Will Rodgers, Art Rokos, Bob Brundige and Ed "Moon" Beals. MCpls John Rathwell, Roger Munger and Andy Nadeau. Tpr Hodgins. SECOND: Cpls Mike Masse, Rector, John Kolody, Wally Morehouse and Dyck. MCpls John Rancourt, Rousseau and TC Copplestone. Tprs Dube and Bernier. THIRD: Cpls Ron Elvin, Leigh Raymond, Paige, Larocque and Paul Knight. MCpls Wayne Cleveland, Dave Mason, Mike Shute and Jacobs. Tprs Bedford and Boisvert. ADM: Cpls Gerry Hannigan, Rick Nash, Gerry Hunt, Snowden (Med A), Wardrobe, Marchioni, Gertsen (clerk), Yves Dion (cook), Donnie Abbs. WO "Curler" Smith is our SQMS and MCpl Julien Fluet is the Adm Cpl. MAINT: Cpls Red Little, Ernie Davis, Ralph MacDonald, Russell, Ray Germain and Andy Antonson. MCpls Olson, Weber and McCooeye.

Some of our guys got a Combat Leader's Course this year. Cpl Jack Hamer worked hard and finished the tough course first and then promptly got posted to Calgary. Others on it included: Bob Rector, Harold Wardrobe, Rick Nash, Ed Beals, "Jake" Jacobs (now MCpl), Chuck "Pig Features" Draper, Bennie Paquin, Doug Hands and Mike Hogan. They have many stories about ladies squatting only feet in front of their "head down" positions, etc.

I haven't counted the weeks we were away from Lahr on exercise in 75 but be assured that we tried to live in the boon-docks, broken only by periods of garrison routine. Two trips to Hohne for gun camps were great, except in Jul we couldn't fire for fear of starting fires. A lot of waiting. In 76 we are going up only in Feb to fire bags of ammo. This year we spent a week in June at Ohr Park running the Brigade light track fast water swim camp. A good time. MCpl Parker (now in Canada) will not forget his candidates, especially Jack Hamer who hammed it up by whipping out an extra gear selection lever. Hysteria! Or SSM MacAdams first trip straight down river. We also hit a barge (actually a love tap) and you know we still swim better at night than during the day. Troop training and squadron exercises were conducted in the Canadian cantour area and at Hohenfels. All troop training lessons were thoroughly practiced on Ex Grosse Rochade and Ex Reforger.

.../65



The garrison routine is probably still the same as when you were in the Sqn. Physical jerks (your favourite) each morning except Thursday at the gym or track, followed by maintenance or unit courses is the routine. Charles Sqn had a bad year in athletics and the normal sports afternoon activities failed to produce sqn winners as few trophies came our way in 75. We won volleyball, and a couple of individual awards were presented to Curly Cramell, as top point getter in the Pentathlon competition (won by A Sqn), and MCpl Rathwell, as MVP in inter-sqn softball. We made the hockey and soccer finals but lost to A and B Sqns respectively. So not a good year for Charles Sqn sports, but things will improve if the SSM has anything to do with it.

Looking back over my letter, I see that I have neglected to mention some of the hardest workers in the Sqn - the medic, the mechs and cooks. WO Jim McKay still heads our excellent mech section. He lost Cpl John Sutton on posting after five years as a C Sqn mech but the section got two well-deserved promotions in MCpl Ollie Olson and Sgt Robbie Burns. Cpl Red Little continues to amaze us on exercise with his preoccupation in certain areas. Our cooks are the same as when you were here. Sgt Monk Winchester and Cpl Dion still burn the coffee but make fabulous meals on exercise at any hour. Somehow Burlock got promoted Sgt and posted to HQ Sqn. He was with us until after Ex Reforger and has been replaced by Cpl Snowdon.

Well, I guess it's time to close this short story, Sir. Everything is basically unchanged from before. The troops in Charles Sqn are happy and get the most work done when the officers have their Wednesday noon luncheons or Friday afternoon study sessions. Until next year, Cheers.

Anonymous

#### HEADQUARTERS SQUADRON

by Master Warrant Officer G.H. Levesque, CD

(and a cast of thousands)

Once again it is time to take pen in hand and lash out with the prose which will enable you to look in on the HQ Sqn happenings of the past year. Suffice to say it would be impossible to relate all of the many wonders which HQ Sqn has accomplished, or to pay homage to all our superior class personnel. We will, however, endeavour to relate some of our more outstanding feats so you will better understand our motto: "A HUNDRED PERCENT SERVICE TO ALL".

"SOMETIMES".

.../66

First off, we would like to extend a hearty formal welcome to Maj Daryl Dean, our new OC, and say a fond farewell to Maj Dave Henderson, who has left us for the room with the red padded door in RHQ to assume duties as the Regimental DCO. CWO "Busher" Bennett is once again with us and as you are all now well aware, it is in the form of the RSM. RSM Bennett replaced CWO Colby Yeomans, who is now with the big CAS in Gagetown. 1975 was a big rotation year for the Sqn and space unfortunately prevents us from listing all our ATTs and DETs. So to those who left, "Bad Scene" and for those who joined us, "Welcome aboard".

We, like everyone else, started the year off with a bang and went skiing, or played hockey. Unlike last year, no one co-operated by breaking any bones. So from HQ Sqn ski team "Nothing to report".

Our Hohne gun camp in Feb was much more exciting this year. We were allowed to stand on the firing pad and watch the sabre sqns shoot holes in the fog. Good training value we were told, and I guess it was, but did you ever have to sweep that stuff up after it is shot full of holes. The camp administration was maintained to its normal high standard and never was a complaint heard about the excellent subterranean men's canteen; well maybe one, but only when it rained.

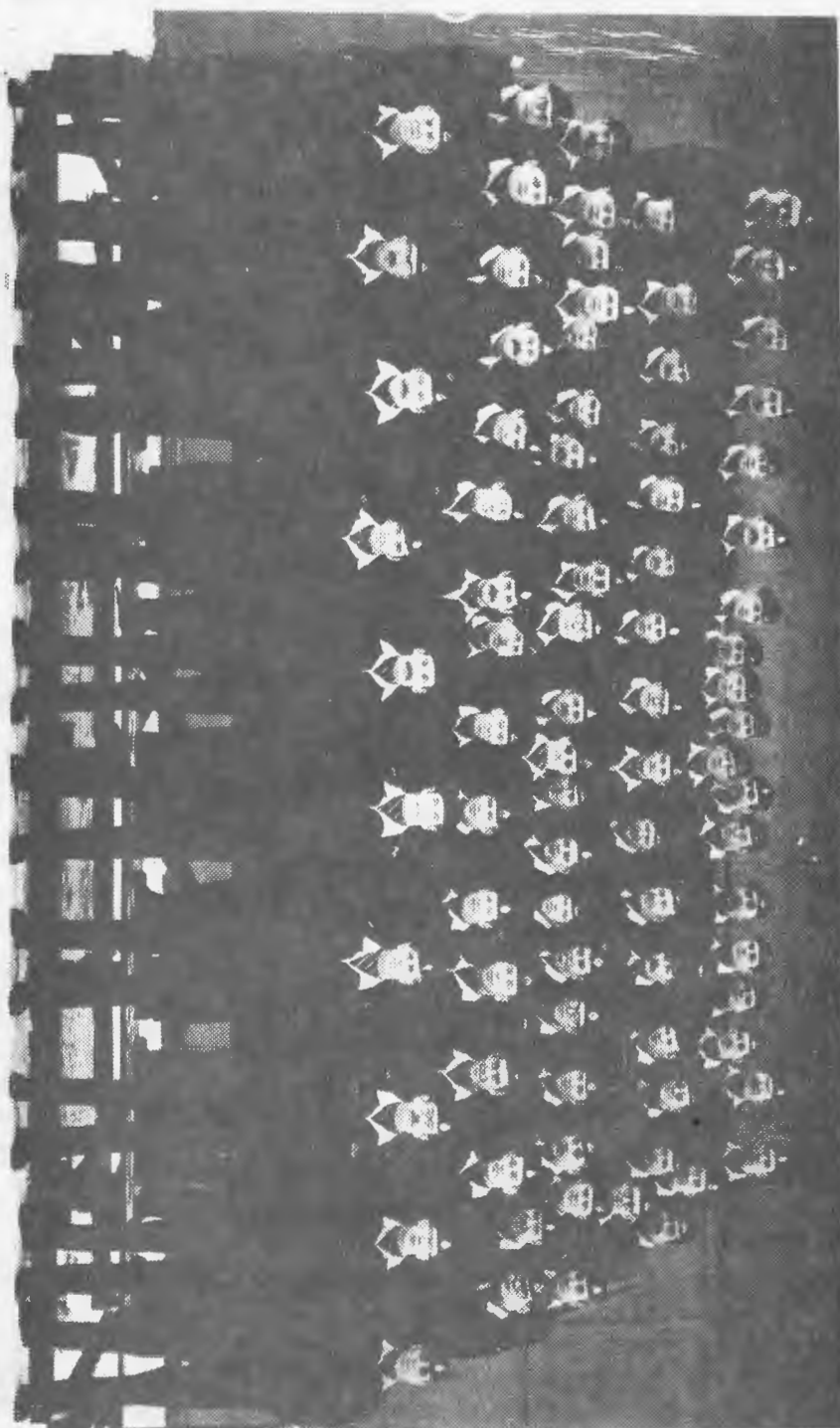
Of the 200 man barrack block which housed 255 personnel, "warmth" was our key word there. How about the Frizbee (men's tent) situated in the middle of the parade square so all and sundry could admire the architectural design. In fact, many of the camp staff were so awed by its' splendor all they could mutter was "Bludy-ell" (for or against, who can tell in Hohne). Yes, once again we had done our thing and we rolled back to Lahr (from every direction) with the feeling which only comes from knowing "we made it happen".

After our normal cleanup, we were once again ready to roll in support of our favorite people, the "tankys", and roll we did, all the way to Heuberg for our annual small arms classification. The weather was crisp and the coal scarce. Those of the Sqn who had never seen snow were amazed at how fast it melted in their beds. The overall shooting was amazingly good, especially after the range staff painted all the targets red so we could see them. Everyone missed Cpl John "Grenade" Josh (except me), but also rather than put the fear of God into me again, he opted for his release. "Thank you John". A vote of thanks was well earned during this period by Cpls Bud Middleton and Bob Hooper, who managed, despite very adverse weather conditions, to keep our very ill and tempermental "B" vehs rolling. "Well done guys". The Heuberg small arms camp ended on a high note, when on the last morning we received a load of coal from our trusty allies and MCpl Clay Yantha could be seen throwing it at the stoves and swearing.

Back to Lahr but not to rest, the Regiment was tasked to conduct a Combat Leader's Course on which we were allotted 60 vacancies. So armed with our 60 well deserving, confused candidates, we shipped off to the airfield to do our thing. How did

.../67

HQ Squadron



it turn out? Well, everyone had fun, everyone lost weight, everyone learned it is 6.3 miles around the airfield and last but not least, we learned the left hand is the one with the watch on it. In the words of MCpl Ken "Smiley" McLeish, "Some people say the Combat Leader's Course compares to a stay in a Siberian penal camp. In my opinion, Siberia may well suffer in comparison." (Smile) "Thank you Pte McLeish."

Exercise Mountain Wanderer - a time of great joy and rejoicing. First it was cancelled, but there were so many complaints from the sqn personnel about not being allowed to go, it was finally approved and away we went. Golly did we ever have fun. Lost, bewildered and confused. It was during this period that we were told by WO Howie "Horace" Owen, our tpt WO, that he had had enough and was going home. Immediately WO Tony Gatowski heard this, he promptly volunteered for the job. Not being a sqn to kick a volunteer in the teeth, he is now our new tpt WO and is presently riding herd on Sgt Bill Baillie's bashful bunch of drivers. You are going to say, "How did Sgt Bill Baillie get from RHQ Tp to Tpt Tp?" and we will say, "We stole him". The exercise proved to be of great benefit to all and it improved our many skills, allowed us to train new sqn personnel, and proved once again, both to ourselves and to the "tankys", that good will always triumph over evil, and it helps if you cry.

After six months of arduous and heavy training HQ Sqn was told "Take some leave". "No", we cried in unison, "we want to go to Hohne for the summer gun camp with the sabre sqns." So once again the OC relented and allowed us to go. This time there was no fog to sweep up. Instead, smoke, tons of smoke - did you ever try and sweep up smoke shot full of holes; it is worse than fog! The camp set up this time was in complete reverse of the Feb camp. We had ample quarters, a kitchen (cement structure type), and a subterranean canteen which was dry. All in all it was a quiet, rather uneventful period, with HQ Sqn providing their normal high quality support to all who were available to receive it. In fact, it was so uneventful and routine that an SSM was forced to throw himself down a stairwell just to provide a laugh (and a broken head). The MAs were, of course, overjoyed and promptly tore him apart for a training aid. It was also during this period that MCpl Bob "French" Foster became so busy providing much needed communications that he wore out sixteen squash rackets and killed eleven balls. Cpl Wayne Heffer became NCO IC of the secret squirrel fridge which of course only stocked HATZ ORANGE.

Meanwhile back in Lahr the TQ, MWO Bill Prouse, had sewn up his CWO's badge and was busy pacing the QM stores patiently waiting the arrival of the new TQ, MWO Larry Perron, so he could escape to the big CAS in Gagetown. Finally when he did arrive, so did we, only to once again hear the mighty QM cry, "We are closed for stocktaking". So on this high note some of us escaped on leave, while others ever faithful prepared vehicles and equipment for the upcoming trip to Hohenfels.

.../69



Same as last year



What did he say, Harry?



What do you mean it's the same?

Hohenfels. Every year we lift our eyes to the sky and say, "Next year it will improve", and this year it did. They had installed sun roofs on all the quarters. On the day the sun shone, it was very nice. But, the rest of the time it rained and it got powerfully wet, both indoors and out. This proved to be very unfair to the SSMS, as it created an additional problem of having to lift the water before they could check if the floors were swept. We in the Sqn took advantage of this excellent weather and splashed off for a quick mountain wanderer exercise. Again it proved to be an excellent training period, as we had many new personnel and a definite requirement for a good shake out. What did we learn? Well for one, the Germans do not always build their roads to correspond with our maps, North is not always uphill, things that go bump on the right break, and regardless of conditions it is always nice to go home, (even to roofless houses). After many hours of clean-up, during which we discovered Sgt Bill Baillie can't cut grass even in the rain, we moved to a secret location and sat - then we moved to another secret location and sat. Finally we were ordered into battle and with flags flying and engines racing, we motored off South across a secret river and into a secret wood, where Sgt "Doc" Shea promptly had his trailer run over by a Leopard tank. To use 300 bandages to fix a trailer is a terrible waste in any man's army, but such are the horrors of war.

The highlight of the exercise came when our 2IC, Capt Paul Cunningham won the "Medal of Fear" by single-handedly destroying 16 Leopard tanks with his pistol and the OC's jeep, accompanied by one frightened driver in the form of MCpl Wayne Guignon (pronounced "Gig-Onion"). Well done Capt Paul Cunningham, the Sqn rose to you this year. Our Sqn AO, Lt Tom Burnie, was not idle during this period either - as officer IC of garbage, he had his hands full and of course his garbage bag runneth over.

Then we came home (we are always coming home), changed our socks, and prepared for the training highlight of the year - "Reforger". This is the exercise where we really get a chance to strut our stuff. So we moved to a secret location and sat. WO Jack Stratford was not with us though, as it was his turn to be a training aid for the MAs and a good one he was, broken leg and all. Yes, for HQ Sqn, it was the old waiting game. Tpt, when they were not spit and polishing their trucks, delivered goodies to the sqns. Even our Sqn AO, Lt Tom Burnie, received a re-supply in the form of a 20 lb loaf of bread, which Cpl John LePage promptly ate. Our postal clerk, Cpl Glenn Furge, was kept busy writing letters to the boys at the front so they wouldn't be lonely and the OC, Maj Daryl Dean, kept hollering "we are moving" as he went back to his van. What was I doing during this period? Well! I was busy assisting MCpl Larry Beaton as he drove me around in circles saying "Is it time for coffee" and "It's your turn to buy" (referring, of course, to bread). So although we were not very swift on the move, we were definitely not idle. HQ experienced a first during the period, that is to say, a first in a very long time for HQ Sqn. We harboured in a "TOWN" - mind you, it nearly took an act from parliament, but it happened. It wasn't really a very large town and it had no Gasthaus or store, but it did have people and



We can't tell them that we LOST a militia private!



Marvin Maple leaf      Canada's hope for  
"6.



You didn't see ANY targets?



buildings. Everyone was so excited, especially when they found out it was a church village, composed of many pretty churches and a magnificent monestary. Well fellows, it was a first and as we say, "one step at a time". Maybe next year we will get one with a store. HQ Sqn having met and surpassed all the training aims for the exercise, it was decided to call a cease fire and move to a Regimental concentration area so the sabre sqns could thank us before we came home.

It must be pointed out at this time, that Capt Mel McCabe with his QM packet did not arrive first, nor did they arrive last; they did arrive though in their correct order of march. From all ranks HQ Sqn, "Well done Capt Mel McCabe".

With the exercise period over for another year, we breathed a sigh of relief and motored home (from every direction) to prepare for the celebration of the 75th Anniversary of Leliefontein and the Commander's annual inspection. It takes a lot of planning and hard work to produce and execute a really first class parade. This year's parade was no exception. The Sqn got on with the job and once again proved "first" is not a word given, but a word earned. Even MCpl "The Reverend" Whelan, who has replaced MCpl Rick Kearney as the Tpt T<sup>r</sup> Padre, had nothing but praise for the Sqn personnel who participated in both the mounted and dismounted parades. All was not work though, and the Regimental sports afternoon was a real fun time. HQ Sqn won top honours of the day and scores will shortly be published in the Guinness Book of World Records for all to admire and reflect on. The Regimental Dance was another highlight of the celebration, more fun for the senior ranks maybe because they didn't have to write PERs during the evening, but still nevertheless enjoyable. The Smoker should also get mention at this time, but alas I cannot find anyone who remembers much, so we will smile, burp and forget.

All in all it was an excellent period, both for work and for play and we are looking forward to a repeat performance next year. After a short breather, we were found to be fully immersed in the Commander's inspection and with the weather always in our favour (it rained), we paraded our bodies and equipment to once again prove we are professionals and the best.

It is on this high note that we once again leave you for yet another year, and remind you of our motto - "A HUNDRED PERCENT SERVICE TO ALL". "SOMETIMES". Farewell, God bless, and may someone take a liking to you.



THE OFFICERS' REST AREA

by Captain H.W. Mohr

If you fancy a quiet meal of canard a l'orange, a sparkling glass of white wine, soft music and a few rounds of pleasantries with amiable company, don't go to the Officers' Rest Area. If you like bratwurst on a bun with a side-order of fries, and a Hatz mug filled with beer, then we're more your style. The Officers' Rest Area is nothing fancy, but it is the home of the RCD officers in Lahar. As the years pass, it's getting older, but it's also getting better. And this year was no exception.

Among its' weekly sprinklings of Wednesday luncheons, which sometimes would be held on other days of the week, or not at all, it managed to be the meeting place for farewells, hellos, BBQs and even the odd Happy Hour. Activities, however, were not only confined to this facility as the Regimental officers also managed to conduct a mess dinner in honour of their retiring Honorary Colonel, BGen E.A.C. Amy, at the BFOM; celebrated Canada Day, 1 July, at the Hohne Station Officers' Mess; and returned to the BFOM for a full round of Leliefontein activities (7 - 9 Nov), including a mess dinner, post-parade reception and a champagne breakfast.

On the recreational side, the officers showed their prowess by defeating the Sr NCOs in the Annual Broomball Game. Final score - 2 to 1. The game was followed by a presentation of the Regimental "Cavalry" Trophy, and the usual post-game social activities.

For those that are interested, renovations are continuous, with the next big project being an outdoor patio. Although the membership is restricted, a Springbok hat badge is always welcome. See you in the North Marg!



The IO gives another interesting briefing



And remember, don't squeeze the

WO AND SGT REST AREA

by Master Warrant Officer A.L. MacAdams

All the members of the Rest Area wish to take this opportunity to send greetings to all ERE and Old Comrade WOs and Senior NCOs the world over, and express our hopes that you will find 1976 a happy and prosperous year.

Over the past year we have organized and conducted several functions of a Regimental nature in our Rest Area, and they were all a normal Dragoon success.

The year started off, as far as the Springbok is concerned, in Dec 1974 when the officers and Senior NCOs gathered at the Arrowhead Arena for the traditional broomball game and the at home to the officers on completion of the game. An upset victory of the century was achieved by the officers as they out-scored (by some questionable means) our team by one goal. WO Dick Watson starred as our goalie and stopped three out of five shots. Sgt Dave Richie was immediately fired as coach on the scoring of the officers' winning goal. All necessary trophies, unfortunately, were presented at the conclusion of the game. Both officers and Senior NCOs got together at our Rest Area, hoisted a few glasses of beer, and talked over the goal they nearly scored.

During the month of May, we saw the officers and Senior NCOs square off once again for the annual games night, which was easily won by our members. Little has changed over the past years, as the officers were heard when departing, lead by their PMC, Major Caldwell, "Wait until next year".

The end of May a farewell dinner was held in honor of BGen Amy, an old friend, previous Commanding Officer and Colonel of the Regiment for the past five years. BGen Amy has retired as Colonel of the Regiment and will reside in Nova Scotia. It might be interesting to note that BGen Amy in his farewell speech, invited all our fishing members to join him on his favorite pier at Mahone Bay, Nova Scotia.

A mess dinner was held at the Base WO & Sgts' Mess in June to bid a sad farewell to MWO Bill Barkwell, who decided to pull the plug after twenty-four years service. The evening was a complete success, with only minor shady areas such as Col Dangerfield's chair collapsing while he was in the sitting position. WO Tony Gatowski, the vice PMC at the time, is presently serving in Regimental Transport.

From all the members of our Rest Area, all the best in your new venture Bill.

The month of June and July is always one of mixed emotions as we both welcome new members and say farewell to old members. This summer was no exception as we started off with a farewell dinner for our RSM Colby Yeomans, who was posted back to CFB

Gagetown. (We heard his second choice was Ottawa.) On behalf of all members we wish Colby, Isobel and family best wishes and good snowmobiling in New Brunswick. We also, during this time frame, welcomed several new members including "Busher" Bennett, the incoming RSM for the next two years. Welcome to the Regiment once again and we hope your stay will be a happy one.

To all departing members it is our hope that you enjoy your new posting and that 1976 is a prosperous year. To the new members we are overjoyed in having you as a member of our Rest Area - may your tour be a pleasant one.

During the celebration of the 75th Anniversary of Leliefontein at a mixed mess dinner held at the WO and Sgts' Mess, RSM Bennett welcomed the new Colonel of the Regiment, Colonel Bateman, an old Dragoon and previous Commanding Officer. After the dinner we retired to the lounge and danced until 0330 hours. It was an enjoyable evening and a happy event. WO Moon Whyte, vice PMC, did an excellent job in the organization of the dinner and enjoys the same employment as he did prior to the function. However, rumour has it that he wishes to retire before our next major event.

We would like to take this opportunity to pass on congratulations to all our members who have been promoted over the past year - well done.

That is it for 1975. We are hoping that 1976 will see several changes in the appearance of our Rest Area, and future functions that will take place.

Cheers and Good Health

WO & SNR NCOS

#### THE RCD MEN'S REST AREA

by Master Corporal J.J. MacIntyre

In 1975 the Rest Area operated quite successfully and had an active schedule of events.

In February we held a dance at the Centennial Club. There was a great turn out and fun was had by all.

In April we held our first games nite and a big vote of thanks to Cpl Jack Hamer and his sports committee for a well organized nite.

The end of May saw the presentation of a fishing rod to BGen Amy, who was bid farewell on the change of Colonel of the Regiment ceremonies.

.../77

In the summer we said our sad good-bye to RSM Yeomans, who was a great supporter of our little Rest Area. We presented him with a plaque. Also we bid hello to RSM Bennett, who it seems can't get enough of Germany.

A note of thanks to MCpl Fred Bierhorst who relinquished his job as PMC to me. Fred did a lot of hard work for the Rest Area. It was appreciated Fred - we all thank you and your committee!

This fall was very slow concerning the Rest Area. Not too many activities going on. It seems we had to leave Lahr for places unknown, namely Hohenfels and Reforger, but seeing that we all volunteered to go, we all had fun. In Hohenfels Sgt Al Lawrence and MCpl Vickers had a well-set-up canteen and had movies which helped pass the time.

We would like to thank all the people who worked so hard to make the celebrations of Leliefontein so great. We would also like to thank Cpl Gallant, Pte Boule, Cpl Nolin, Cpl Paige and Cpl Deschenes who acted as escorts for the French riders of 12e eme Regiment de Cuirassiers, who escorted the Colonel of the Regiment on the parade.

The renovations for our Rest Area are now completed. It is hoped that, with the new renovations, even more people will get involved in the Rest Area. If you have any suggestions to help make the Rest Area run better, contact your squadron representative.

#### THE ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS' KIT SHOP

The following items may be purchased from The RCD Kit Shop:

|                                  |          |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| Plaque RCD Painted (Small)       | DM 18.00 |
| Plaque RCD Walnut/Bronze         | 40.00    |
| Plaque LdSH (RC) Painted (Small) | 18.00    |
| Plaque 12e RBC Painted (Small)   | 18.00    |
| Mug Tankard                      | 18.00    |
| Broach Rhinestone Springbok      | 23.00    |
| Cravat RCD Poplin                | 3.00     |
| Cravat RCD Crimpelene            | 5.00     |
| Cap Badge RCD Bronze             | 10.50    |
| Cap Badge RCD Gold Wash          | 10.50    |
| Gilt Collar Badges (Set)         | 13.00    |
| Belts Waist Web                  | 5.25     |
| Crests Jacket RCD                | 1.70     |
| Christmas Cards RCD (Ea)         | .10      |
| RCD Stickers (Large) (Ea)        | .10      |
| RCD Stickers (Small) (Ea)        | .05      |
| Writing Kit                      | 5.00     |
| Cufflink Set RCD (with tiepin)   | 43.00    |
| RCD Ties Poplin                  | 18.00    |
| RCD Stick Pins                   | 4.00     |

Orders should be directed to The RCD, attention the Assistant Adjutant. Payment should be made in a Deutsche Mark money order payable to The RCD Regimental Fund.

In addition, the following items are being investigated by The Kit Shop. The prices are not yet available, but these items should be available in the late fall of 1976.

Key Chains  
Blazer Crests  
Watch Bands  
Cufflinks  
Ladies Broach With Royal Cypher  
Buttons For Blazers

#### ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS' ASSOCIATION

Over the years The Royal Canadian Dragoons have found the Springbok a most welcome link with those still privileged to be serving with the Regiment. To broaden the bonds between present and former members of the Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel J.K. Dangerfield has kindly suggested that your Regimental magazine include in this and succeeding issues some reference to the activities of the R.C.D. Association and its' members.

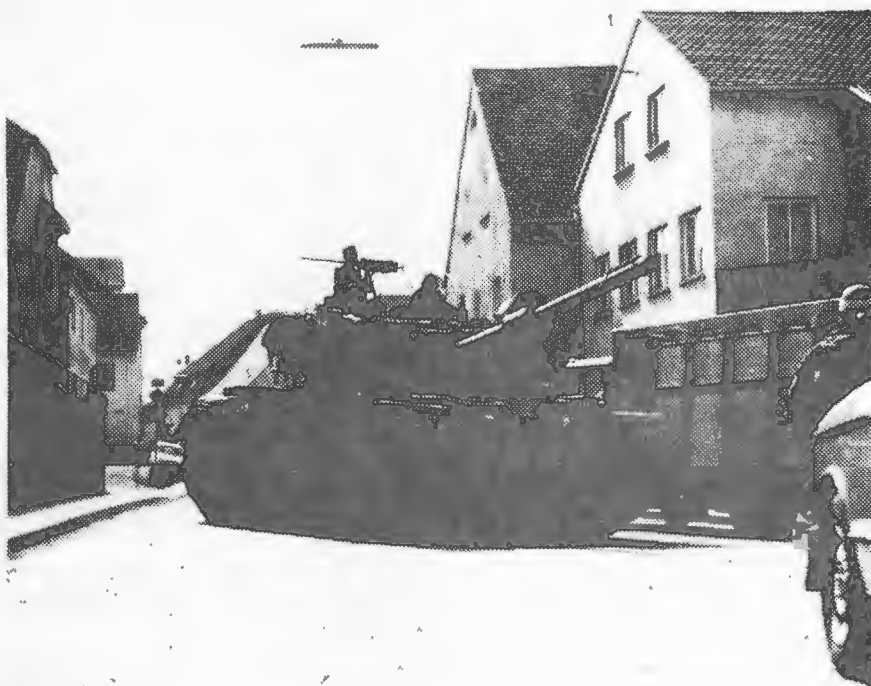
It is of some historical significance to all RCD that we can refer at long last to our Association as an established organization. At some stage in the proceedings of every reunion of Old Comrades over the past thirty years, the need for such an Association has been discussed. The persistence of Major Joe Manning in his advocacy of an Association resulted in the tremendous efforts of Sid Williams and George Watier to make this requirement a reality. All RCD owe a debt of gratitude to these three founding members of the Association for their efforts on our behalf.

Ably assisted by Lieutenant Colonel Pat Black and other RCD in the Montreal area, Sid Williams and George Watier organized a meeting for the purpose of founding the Association in Montreal, on October 26, 1974. With the support of the then Colonel of the Regiment, Brigadier General E.A.C. Amy, this meeting and reunion of former and serving RCD was an outstanding success, and the establishment of an Association assured. A Board of Directors was elected at this meeting with the following currently serving as Members:

|                     |                   |                       |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| President           | - C.J. Williams   | - LaSalle, Quebec     |
| Vice-President      | - J.G. Watier     | - Ille Perrot, Quebec |
| Secretary/Treasurer | - W.L. Conrad     | - Ottawa, Ontario     |
| Directors           | - P.C.R. Black    | - Montreal, Quebec    |
|                     | - P.A. Forgrave   | - Barrie, Ontario     |
|                     | - E.F. Neale      | - Montreal, Quebec    |
|                     | - J.E. Malone     | - Owen Sound, Ontario |
|                     | - C.W. Smith      | - London, Ontario     |
|                     | - R.B. Tackaberry | - Toronto, Ontario    |



Did that haystack move?



I hate rush hour

In addition, the following are automatically Members of the Board during the tenure of their appointments:

|                           |                                     |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Colonel of the Regiment   | - Colonel M.H. Bateman              |
| Past Commanding Officer   | - Colonel R.J. Brown                |
| Commanding Officer        | - Lieutenant Colonel JK Dangerfield |
| Regimental Sergeant Major | - Chief Warrant Officer GR Bennett  |

The Board of Directors of the RCD Association met on the following occasions in 1975, when the items as indicated were representative of business discussed:

February 22nd

- Drafting of Charter and By-laws.
- Review of extent of interest of former members of The RCD in an Association. (Some 476 Old Comrades replied to the questionnaire sent out by Sid Williams and George Watier.)

May 31st

- Walter L. Conrad appointed Secretary/Treasurer of the Association.
- Review by the Board of revised Charter and By-laws.
- Appointments for Membership Committee approved to include following:

|                          |                              |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Chairman                 | - J.G. Watier                |
| Provincial Co-ordinators | - J.E. Malone - Ontario      |
|                          | - J.F. Watson - Quebec       |
|                          | - L.F. Turner - Alberta      |
|                          | - R.I. Jenkins - P.E.I.      |
|                          | - A.L. Brady - U.K. & Europe |

(It would be appreciated if Members located in Provinces not having a co-ordinator would volunteer to serve in this capacity for their Province.)

- Appointment of Mrs. Larry Worthington as an Honorary Member of the Association.
- Review of projects of interest to Association with respect to participation of the Regiment in the South African War. The Board took note of the following:

Mr. Hugh Robertson, on the staff at Ashbury College, 224 Springfield Road, Ottawa, K1M 0K9, is writing a thesis on the role of The RCD in South African War;

Colonel Al Brady has completed a tour of the Regimental battlefields in South Africa;



Arrangements were made for a Board Member to visit Mr. John Jefferson, 39 Banfield St., Paris, Ontario, an RCD veteran of the South African War.

September 6th

- The President and Board Members expressed appreciation for all the assistance provided by Brigadier General Amy in establishing the Association and welcomed Colonel Bateman as his successor as Colonel of the Regiment.
- Colonel Bateman reported on his visit in July with Mr. John Jefferson. This vigorous 97 year old veteran joined the Regiment in 1899 (Regimental Number 23). Mr. Jefferson was a close associate of Sergeant Holland, V.C., and was present at the battle of Leliefontein. Mr. Jefferson is to be made an Honorary Life Member of the Association.
- Colonel Bateman reported that he had advised Mr. Robertson of Colonel Brady's knowledge of RCD battlefields in South Africa, and it is hoped that an interchange of correspondence will result.
- The arrangements for the Annual Meeting of the Association were discussed.

November 22nd

- The Board met preliminary to the Annual Meeting to approve the Agenda and supporting reports.

The RCD Association Annual Meeting and Reunion Dinner for 1975 were held at the Talisman Seaway Motor Inn in Ottawa, on Saturday afternoon and evening, November 22nd. The Meeting was attended by 72 Members with 132 Members and their wives being present for the Reunion Dinner.

Members of the Association were honoured in having Lieutenant Colonel Dangerfield and C.W.O. Bennett present at the Annual Meeting. The report of the Commanding Officer on the activities of the Regiment in Germany was a highlight of the afternoon proceedings. Two other reports presented at the Meeting merit special reference. Colonel Bateman referred to his interesting meeting with Mr. John Jefferson, who at 97, is believed to be the oldest living RCD. Mr. Jefferson provides a real human interest element for any story designed to publicize the role of the Regiment in the South African War. The hope was expressed that arrangements could be made for Colonel Brady, on his next trip to Canada, to meet with Mr. Jefferson in Paris, Ontario. Certainly these two experts on the South African War could provide a basis for some interesting press coverage.

Another highlight of the Annual Meeting was the report of Captain "Swampy" Marsh on the tour in April, 1975, of Canadian

Battlefields and War Graves in Italy by representatives of units serving in the Italian Campaign in World War II. Captain Marsh and Pat Forgrave, both veterans of that Campaign, represented the Regiment on this tour organized by the Italian Government to commemorate the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Liberation of Italy. Interest in this report was heightened by Captain Marsh making available some excellent photographs of locations familiar to many Members of the Association present at the Meeting.

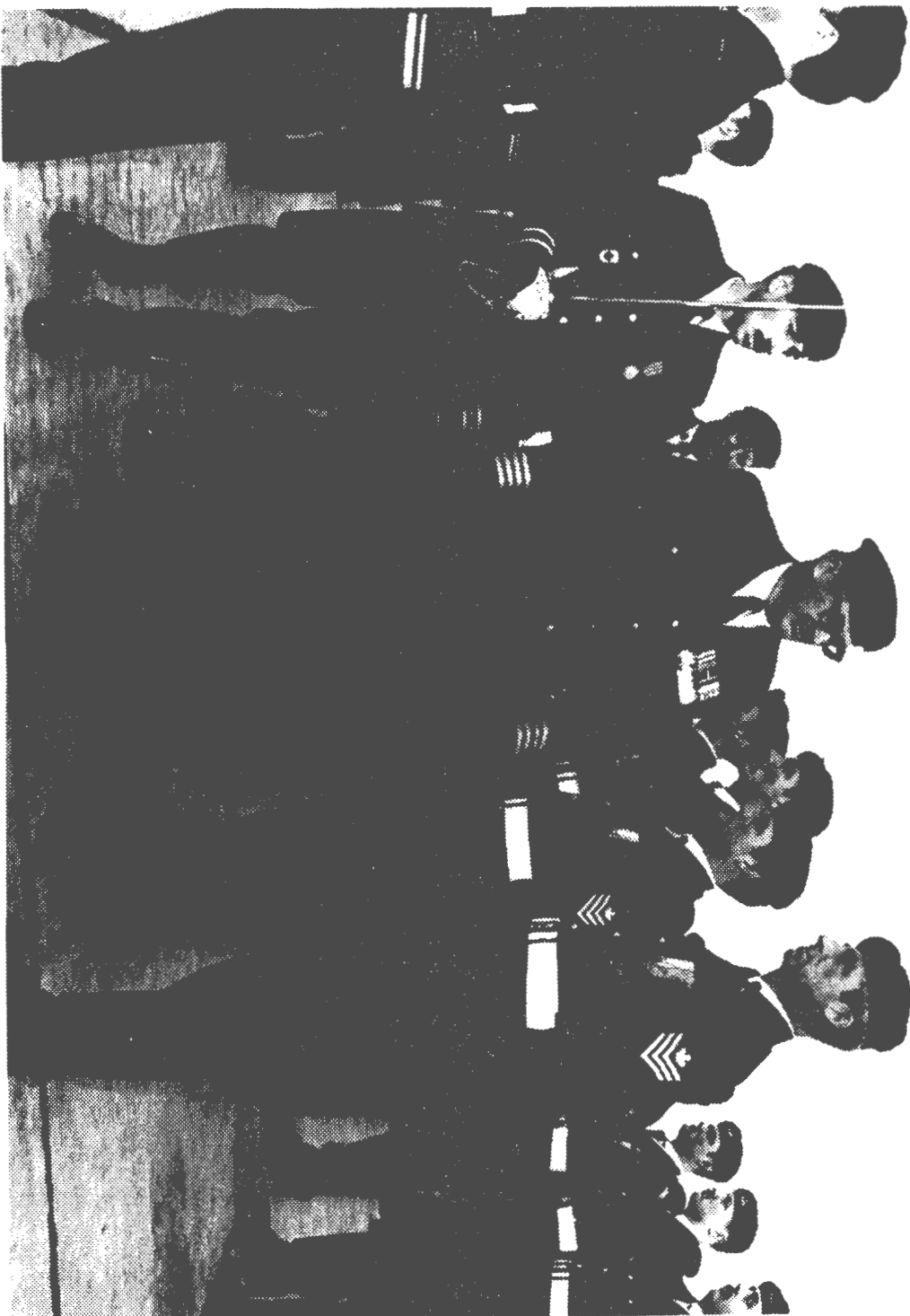
The question of the operation of the Regimental Museum and custody of the non-public property of the Regiment was discussed at some length at the Meeting. It was agreed that the Association should establish a Museum Committee and Colonel Bateman volunteered to Chair this Committee. Members of the Committee will be Colonel J.S. Ussher and Major H.W. Thomas.

On the subject of location and timing of Association Annual Meetings for 1976 and 1977, it was agreed that this year's Meeting should be held in Toronto. A flight to Germany will be organized for 1977, when Association Members will join with the Regiment in celebrating Leliefontein. Further information on these activities will be mailed out to Association Members as soon as arrangements are finalized.

While the dinner at the Talisman may not have been quite as sumptuous as some enjoyed by Members during their Regimental days, it was a great credit to its' organizers. Members and their wives took great pleasure in welcoming Mrs. Larry Worthington to her first Association Reunion Dinner. During the course of the dinner, Sid Williams formally introduced Mrs. Worthington and thanked her for doing the Association the honour of serving as its newly appointed Honorary Member.

Following the Reunion Dinner, Old Comrades got together to recall, with a certain amount of embellishment, incidents that had occurred during their Regimental days. Major Lou Sebert was inspired by the occasion to put together an amusing multiple choice questionnaire for "very" old comrades. As space only permits the inclusion of the following three questions, arrangements will be made for the distribution of the questionnaire to Members at the 1976 Reunion:

1. The Moccasin Flag was flown on:
  - a) July 1st
  - b) Leliefontein Day
  - c) When temperatures hit minus 20 Celsius
  - d) When snakes were noticed on the Parade Ground
2. Snuffy, Flash and Birdfoot are nicknames of Regimental types usually found:
  - a) In the Adjutant's Office
  - b) In the Harness Shop
  - c) In the Quarter Stores



Colonel Bateman inspects the "BANG  
ON" squadron.

3. The RYPA is a mechanical device for:

- a) Testing a person's resistance to sea-sickness
- b) Curing hangovers
- c) Improving one's ability to shoot skeet

It is hoped that the next issue of the Springbok will include contributions from individual Members of the Association. How about writing them up now, and bringing them along to the 1976 Meeting and Reunion in Toronto!

EXTRA - REGIMENTALLY EMPLOYED DRAGOONS

|      |        |             |                         |
|------|--------|-------------|-------------------------|
| LGen | J.W.   | Quinn       | ADM (PER)               |
| BGen | P.V.B. | Grieve      | CLFCSC                  |
| Col  | R.J.   | Brown       | ADM POL/CPROG/DGOM/DMPC |
| Col  | P.H.C. | Carew       | CFB Suffield            |
| Col  | A.K.   | Casselman   | CFB Portage La Prairie  |
| Col  | J.A.R. | Gardam      | RSS Prairie             |
| Col  | C.G.   | Kitchen     | NDC                     |
| Col  | K.G.   | Troughton   | ADM (POL)               |
| Col  | M.L.A. | Weisman     | DCDS                    |
| LCol | S.R.   | Billings    | FMCHQ                   |
| LCol | R.D.   | Gross       | RSS Central             |
| LCol | H.B.E. | Lake        | FMCHQ                   |
| LCol | J.B.   | Long        | CFB Montreal            |
| LCol | J.N.   | Murphy      | HQ AF NORTH             |
| Maj  | R.E.   | Acreman     | CFSS Toronto            |
| Maj  | A.     | Alexander   | ADM (PER)/CPCSA         |
| Maj  | N.D.   | Ashton      | CFOCS                   |
| Maj  | R.F.J. | Berge       | CFB Chilliwack          |
| Maj  | K.R.   | Black       | DCDS                    |
| Maj  | D.L.   | Bland       | CFB Europe              |
| Maj  | E.R.   | Day         | DCDS                    |
| Maj  | H.E.   | DeCoste     | UNFICYP                 |
| Maj  | L.G.   | Del Villano | RSS Atlantic            |
| Maj  | B.R.   | Dixon       | DCDS                    |
| Maj  | R.E.   | Duchemin    | HQ 4 CMBG               |
| Maj  | R.M.   | Elrick      | RSS Pacific             |
| Maj  | E.     | Exley       | FMCHQ                   |
| Maj  | D.E.   | Green       | RSS Central             |
| Maj  | R.H.   | Langan      | CFB Borden              |
| Maj  | E.C.H. | Latham      | CAS                     |
| Maj  | A.G.   | Lawrence    | ADM (PER) CPD           |
| Maj  | A.     | MacLean     | ADM (PER)/CPCSA         |
| Maj  | W.A.   | Methven     | FORSCOM HQ              |
| Maj  | E.R.   | Nurse       | CFCSC                   |
| Maj  | G.J.   | O'Connor    | DCDS                    |
| Maj  | D.R.B. | Rogers      | CFCSC                   |
| Maj  | C.A.   | Sangster    | HQ CENTAG               |
| Maj  | K.R.T. | Seeley      | CAS                     |
| Maj  | W.H.   | Smith       | MARCOMHQ HALIFAX        |
| Maj  | D.C.   | Summers     | FMCHQ                   |
| Maj  | E.J.   | Wesson      | CFLO ESTAB USA          |

|      |             |             |                 |
|------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Capt | W.S.        | Andrews     | CAS             |
| Capt | H.L.        | Ayerst      | CFB Borden      |
| Capt | W.R.        | Blair       | FMCHQ           |
| Capt | E.P.        | Carey       | RSS Central     |
| Capt | R.F.        | Carruthers  | RMC of S        |
| Capt | J.L.        | Crosby      | CAS             |
| Capt | J.A.        | Dalton      | FMCHQ           |
| Capt | C.W.        | Drummond    | ADM (PER)/CPCSA |
| Capt | J.R.        | Fournier    | CAS             |
| Capt | W.J.        | Fulton      | CAS             |
| Capt | D.E.        | Gill        | ADM (PER)       |
| Capt | J.C.        | Gowans      | CFSME           |
| Capt | B.L.        | Griffin     | RAC Centre      |
| Capt | A.K.        | Hamilton    | CFB Calgary     |
| Capt | B.E.        | Hook        | CAS             |
| Capt | R.E.        | Hook        | CAS             |
| Capt | L.O.        | Klein       | FMCHQ           |
| Capt | N.R.        | Mauch       | CFNBSC          |
| Capt | B.R.        | McCullough  | RSS Prairie     |
| Capt | P.C.        | Mercereau   | CAS             |
| Capt | R.S.        | Millar      | RMC             |
| Capt | B.          | Moore       | CLFCSC          |
| Capt | E.R.        | Moore       | CFB Borden      |
| Capt | G.C.        | Moore       | CFRC Winnipeg   |
| Capt | J.R.        | Shaftoe     | ADM (PER)/CPCSA |
| Capt | J.A.        | Soame       | VCDS/DGIS       |
| Capt | C.J.N.      | Sproule     | CAS             |
| Capt | M.J.        | Tanguay     | CAS             |
| Capt | J.          | Thomson     | CFSIT Borden    |
| Capt | K.L.        | Thornton    | CAS             |
| Capt | W.F.        | Van Leeuwen | ADM (MAT)/CEM   |
| Capt | G.W.        | Woollard    | DRES            |
| Lt   | M.A.        | Johnston    | CAS             |
| CWO  | Beattie     | D.A.        | RSS Central     |
| CWO  | Brown       | E.A.        | CFB Gagetown    |
| CWO  | Graham      | H.S.        | RSS Central     |
| CWO  | Prouse      | W.L.        | CAS             |
| CWO  | Yeomans     | C.W.        | CAS             |
| MWO  | Allt        | R.          | CFB Kingston    |
| MWO  | Murrin      | D.F.        | CAS             |
| MWO  | Patterson   | S.L.        | CAS             |
| MWO  | Thody       | R.G.        | 444 Tac Hel Sqn |
| MWO  | Thompson    | D.G.        | CLFCSC          |
| WO   | Conrad      | R.E.        | CAS             |
| WO   | Crombie     | J.E.        | RSS Atlantic    |
| WO   | Darrah      | B.L.        | CAS             |
| WO   | Duffney     | J.K.        | CAS             |
| WO   | Farquharson | R.S.        | RSS Central     |
| WO   | Grant       | L.M.        | CAS             |
| WO   | Hansen      | I.A.        | CFNBSC          |
| WO   | Hutchinson  | H.W.        | CAS             |
| WO   | Koelbl      | L.J.        | CAS             |
| WO   | Kramell     | K.H.        | NDHQ/AU         |

|       |            |      |                 |
|-------|------------|------|-----------------|
| WO    | Landry     | E.W. | CFTSHQ Det      |
| WO    | Lang       | R.L. | RSS Prairie     |
| WO    | Munro      | J.G. | CAS             |
| WO    | Oakley     | B.D. | HQ CENTAG       |
| WO    | Oakley     | C.W. | CAS             |
| WO    | Owen       | H.R. | CFOCS           |
| WO    | Pierce     | J.R. | CAS             |
| WO    | Rutledge   | T.S. | CAS             |
| WO    | Rutledge   | W.C. | 427 Tac Hel Sqn |
| WO    | Sampson    | H.C. | CAS             |
| WO    | Santer     | R.H. | CAS             |
| WO    | Schut      | E.G. | CFJLS Borden    |
| WO    | Skinner    | J.D. | CFNBCS          |
| WO    | Skippen    | R.B. | CLFCSC          |
| WO    | Sutton     | H.R. | 444 Tac Hel Sqn |
| WO    | Swyers     | T.M. | 444 Tac Hel Sqn |
| WO    | Urbanowski | T.E. | 403 HEL OTS     |
| WO    | Webb       | T.W. | FMCHQ           |
| Sgt   | Alcock     | M.R. | 444 Tac Hel Sqn |
| Sgt   | Battley    | W.A. | CAS             |
| Sgt   | Bernard    | S.W. | CFRS Cornwallis |
| Sgt   | Brownridge | R.B. | CAS             |
| Sgt   | Burgess    | L.T. | CAS             |
| Sgt   | Burke      | D.J. | RSS Atlantic    |
| Sgt   | Egan       | J.F. | CAS             |
| Sgt   | Friesen    | H.D. | CFB Gagetown    |
| Sgt   | Gill       | R.D. | 444 Tac Hel Sqn |
| Sgt   | Good       | R.D. | RSS Atlantic    |
| Sgt   | Houriham   | R.J. | CAS             |
| Sgt   | Johnson    | T.E. | SECLIST Shilo   |
| Sgt   | Kelly      | J.H. | 444 Tac Hel Sqn |
| Sgt   | McAllister | K.W. | RSS Central     |
| Sgt   | McNeil     | J.S. | CAS             |
| Sgt   | Riches     | G.J. | CAS             |
| Sgt   | Scaletta   | F.   | RSS Prairie     |
| Sgt   | Sullivan   | V.J. | CAS             |
| Sgt   | Ward       | R.W. | CFRS Cornwallis |
| Sgt   | Welch      | E.K. | CAS             |
| A/Sgt | Brown      | C.E. | CAS             |
| A/Sgt | Morash     | M.R. | CFRS Cornwallis |
| MCpl  | Bishop     | D.H. | CAS             |
| MCpl  | Boutilier  | R.R. | CAS             |
| MCpl  | Chisholm   | R.M. | CAS             |
| MCpl  | Ford       | S.J. | CAS             |
| MCpl  | Grandy     | L.   | CAS             |
| MCpl  | Justason   | B.D. | CAS             |
| MCpl  | Leblanc    | T.F. | CFB Valcartier  |
| MCpl  | Millard    | J.D. | CAS             |
| MCpl  | Moore      | W.A. | CAS             |
| MCpl  | Morrison   | H.B. | CAS             |
| MCpl  | Rector     | R.J. | 444 Tac Hel Sqn |
| MCpl  | Tibbo      | G.G. | CFRS Cornwallis |
| MCpl  | Young      | A.   | CFB Gagetown    |

|     |            |      |                  |
|-----|------------|------|------------------|
| Cpl | Barr       | A.D. | CAS              |
| Cpl | Bastarache | L.J. | CAS              |
| Cpl | Bluetchen  | L.T. | CAS              |
| Cpl | Brown      | L.W. | CAS              |
| Cpl | Campbell   | H.A. | CFB Gagetown     |
| Cpl | Casey      | R.C. | CAS              |
| Cpl | Doiron     | J.J. | CAS              |
| Cpl | Douthwaite | R.A. | LETE Ottawa      |
| Cpl | Edwards    | W.L. | CAS              |
| Cpl | Forbes     | L.J. | CAS              |
| Cpl | Gallant    | A.A. | CAS              |
| Cpl | Garnier    | E.J. | CAS              |
| Cpl | Hankins    | C.B. | CAS              |
| Cpl | Johnston   | E.G. | CAS              |
| Cpl | Lambe      | M.T. | CAS              |
| Cpl | Lavender   | D.H. | CFB Gagetown     |
| Cpl | MacRury    | D.A. | CFB Calgary      |
| Cpl | Martin     | B.F. | CAS              |
| Cpl | Masse      | J.C. | CFB Europe       |
| Cpl | Miner      | E.A. | CAS              |
| Cpl | Murphy     | L.L. | CAS              |
| Cpl | McDonell   | R.B. | SECLIST Suffield |
| Cpl | McPherson  | R.N. | CAS              |
| Cpl | Stewart    | B.G. | CAS              |
| Cpl | Tetreault  | G.   | RSS Eastern      |
| Cpl | Thibault   | J.G. | CAS              |
| Cpl | Tobin      | E.   | CAS              |
| Cpl | Votour     | D.C. | CAS              |
| Cpl | White      | A.A. | 4 SVC BN         |
| Cpl | Zinck      | L.G. | CAS              |

## O B I T U A R Y

### MAJOR J. YOUNG (RETIRED)

Major Young joined the Canadian Army in 1917 as a Bugler in the 1st Depot Battalion, 2nd Central Ontario Regiment. In 1918 he went to Russia with the Siberian Expeditionary Force as a Lewis gunner, returning to demobilization in Toronto in 1919.

Upon demobilization in 1919, he joined The Royal Canadian Dragoons in Stanley Barracks, Toronto where he served until taking his discharge from the Canadian Army in 1921. He re-enlisted with the Royal Canadian Regiment in Stanley Barracks in 1922 and served with the RCR until his retirement from the Canadian Army in 1948.

Upon retirement he took a position as the Assistant Director of Physical Education for the Ontario Department of Education in which capacity he served until 1963.

Major Young served as a Director of the RCR Association of the Metro Toronto Area.

He died in August 1975 and is survived by his widow. Mrs. Young's address is 1920 Weston Road, Apt 801, Westlaw Apartments, Weston, Ontario.



IN MEMORY



708 885 199 CAPTAIN JOHN S. WRIGGLESWORTH.  
6 October 1948 - 28 October 1975, enrolled in the  
Canadian Forces on 21 February 1967 and served until  
his release 17 June 1975.

IN MEMORY



614 279 412 CORPORAL JOHN ERIC NASH  
26 August 1949 - 8 March 1976, enrolled in the  
Canadian Forces on 13 March 1966 and passed  
away while serving with C Sqn The RCD.